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**THE
ELEMENTARY
SPELLING BOOK**

BEING

AN IMPROVEMENT

ON THE

AMERICAN SPELLING BOOK.

BY NOAH WEBSTER, LL. D.

CONCORD, N. H.
PUBLISHED BY MOSES G. ATWOOD
SOLD ALSO BY N. AND J. WHITE, 103 PEARL-STREET.
NEW-YORK.

1832.

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The following commendation is subscribed by more than one hundred members of Congress.

"The subscribers highly appreciate Dr. Webster's purpose and attempt to improve the English Language, by rendering its orthography more simple, regular, and uniform, and by removing difficulties arising from its anomalies. It is very desirable that one standard dictionary should be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the vast extent of territory belonging to the United States; as the use of such a standard may prevent the formation of dialects in states remote from each other, and impress upon the language uniformity and stability. It is desirable also, that the acquisition of the language should be rendered easy, not only to our own citizens, but to foreigners who wish to gain access to the rich stores of science which it contains. We rejoice that the American Dictionary, bids fair to become such a standard, and we sincerely hope that the author's elementary books for primary schools and academies will commend themselves to the general use of our fellow citizens."

The public is informed, that the engrossing committees of Congress use the author's dictionaries as their guides in orthography.

The President and Professors of Yale College; those of Middlebury in Vermont, and the professors of the Theological Institution in Andover, commend the author's books in the following terms.

"It seems desirable that the children in this country should be instructed, if possible, in one form of orthography and pronunciation, and it is more important that they should not be taught an antiquated orthography rarely seen in books which they are afterwards to read. Dr. Webster's dictionaries and spelling book constitute a series of books for the purpose of instruction, which, we hope, will find their way into all our schools. We use them ourselves, and we most cheerfully recommend them to the general use of our fellow citizens."

At a meeting of literary gentlemen on the evening after commencement in Middlebury College in Vermont, in 1830, present the president and fellows of the College, and other gentlemen from that state and the state of New-York, it was resolved unanimously "to recommend Dr. Webster's dictionaries and spelling book to the favorable consideration of the community, with the hope of thereby promoting uniformity in spelling and writing our language."

The visitors of the schools in Hartford, have recommended the introduction of the Elementary Spelling Book into the several schools in the School Society.

The recommendations of the American Dictionary, and of the abridgments, and of the Elementary Spelling Book, by the professors in the literary institutions in Kentucky, and in other states; of clergymen, judges, lawyers, and editors of periodicals and other publications, are too numerous for insertion. The gentlemen say, this series of books is what the country has long wanted; and if introduced into all our seminaries of learning will supersede the necessity of a change of books of these kinds.

The Elementary Spelling book and School Dictionary, having the same orthography and the same Key to pronunciation, it is important that they should be used together in schools.

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JUN 20 1881

District of Connecticut, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-second day of May, in the fifty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Noah Webster, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a book the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Elementary Spelling Book; being an improvement on the American Spelling Book. By Noah Webster, LL. D."

In conformity to the Act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also an Act, entitled, "an Act, supplementary to an Act, entitled an 'Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

CHAS. A. INGERSOLL,

Clerk of the District of Connecticut.

May, 22, 1929.

PREFACE.

This *Elementary Spelling Book* is designed as an improvement on the *American Spelling Book*; a work whose extensive and increasing circulation manifests the estimation in which it is held by the citizens of the United States. The classification of words in that work has been universally admitted to be a great improvement on all the schemes which had preceded it; and the pronunciation, with few exceptions, is in exact accordance with the best usage both in England and the United States. The classification, however, which was imperfect in that work, is here completed, and the few errors in orthography and pronunciation, which occur in that, are corrected in this work. Indeed the plan of classification here executed is extended so as to comprehend every important variety of English words, and the classes are so arranged, with suitable directions for the pronunciation, that any pupil who shall be master of these *Elementary Tables*, will find little difficulty in learning to form and pronounce any words that properly belong to our vernacular language.

The tables intended for *Exercises* in spelling, and forming words, contain the original words, with the terminations only of their derivatives. These tables will answer the important purposes, of teaching the *manner* of forming the various derivatives, and the distinctions of the parts of speech, and thus anticipate, in some degree, the knowledge of grammar; at the same time they bring into a small compass a much greater number of words than could be otherwise comprised in so small a book.

The pronunciation here given, is that which is sanctioned by the most general usage of well-bred people both in the United States and in England. This fact is stated from personal knowledge. There are a few words in both countries whose pronunciation is not settled beyond dispute. In cases of this kind, I have leaned to regular analogies, as furnishing the best rule of decision.

There has been, for half a century past, an affectation of pronouncing the English *u* as *yu*, in a multitude of words, in which this sound had before been unknown. This affectation resulted in changing *d* before *u* into *j* as *gradual*, [grajual], and *t* into *ch*, as in *nature* [nachure], and one

with *super*, as superior, [shooperior] ; with a like affectation, *d* before *i* in *immediate*, *obedience*, was changed into *j*, [im-mejeate, obejecnce]. The mischiefs resulting from this affectation, in changing the proper sounds of the letters, and thus impairing the use of the alphabet, have been very extensive, and cannot be easily repaired. But the good sense of the intelligent part of the British public has, in some degree, checked the evil ; and the last writer on orthoepy has rejected the *chu*, and *dje*, and *dju*, from every word in the language.

In orthography there are some classes of words in which usage is not uniform. No two English writers agree on this subject ; and what is worse, no lexicographer is consistent with himself. In this branch of English philology, I have adopted, both in this work, and in my dictionary, that orthography which is most simple, and which is now the best authorized. I have pursued the rules which are held to be legitimate, and rendered all classes of words, falling within the rules, uniform in orthography. If established rules and analogies will not control the practice of writers, I know of no authority by which uniformity can be produced.

In this work, the figures 1 and 2 express the first and second sounds of the vowels, as in the American Spelling Book. The other sounds of the accented vowels are represented by points or marks attached to the letters. It is highly desirable that this mode of remedying, in some measure, the evils of a very irregular orthography, which cannot be reformed, might be adopted in all printed books. It was adopted in the Hebrew language, and is used in the German, Swedish and Danish at this day. This would serve to fix the pronunciation of words, facilitate the acquisition of it both by foreigners and our own children, and probably contribute to the propagation of the English language, and of christianity among distant nations.

The vowels in unaccented syllables are, for the most part, left unpointed ; as I am convinced that any attempt to designate sounds so slight and indeterminate, would do more harm than good.

Letters printed in the Italic characters, are mute ; but by the classification of words here adopted, few of these characters are necessary.

The reading lessons are adapted, as far as possible, to the capacities of children, and to their gradual progress in knowledge. These lessons will serve to substitute variety

the dull monotony of spelling, show the practical use of words in significant sentences, and thus enable the learner better to understand them. The consideration of diversifying the studies of children, has also had its influence in arrangement of the lessons for spelling.

It is useful to teach children the significations of words, as far as they can comprehend them; but the understanding can only keep pace with the memory, and the minds of children may well be employed in learning to spell and pronounce words, whose signification is not within the reach of their capacities; for what they do not clearly understand at first, they will understand as their capacities are enlarged.

The objects of a work of this kind being chiefly to teach *orthography* and *pronunciation*, it is judged most proper to adapt the various tables to these specific objects, and omit superfluous matter. In short, this little book is so constructed, as to condense, into the smallest compass, a complete **SYSTEM OF ELEMENTS** for teaching the language; and however small such a book may appear, it may be considered as the most important class-book, not of a religious character, which the youth of our country are destined to use.

In the plan and execution of this work, I have had the advice and assistance of some of the most experienced instructors in New-York, to whom I would present my grateful acknowledgments.

ANALYSIS OF SOUNDS

IN THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Language or Speech is the utterance of articulate sounds, rendered significant by usage, for the expression and communication of thoughts.

Articulate sounds are those which are formed by opening and closing the organs. The closing of the organs is an articulation or jointing, as in *eb, ed, et*. The articulations are represented by the letters called *consonants*. The sounds made with the organs open, are called vowels, as *a, e, o*.

Sounds constitute the *spoken* language, addressed to the ear; letters or characters, representing sounds, constitute *written* language, which is presented to the eye.

The letters of a language, arranged in a certain order, compose what is called an *Alphabet*.

The English Alphabet consists of twenty six letters, or single characters—*a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z*. The compounds *ch, sh, th*, and *ng* are also used to represent distinct sounds; and another sound is expressed by *si*, or *z*, as in *brasier, azure*, pronounced *brazher, azhur*.

Of the foregoing letters, *a, e, o*, are always vowels; *i* and *u*, are vowels or diphthongs; *w* is also a vowel; and *y* is either a vowel, a diphthong or a consonant.

A, has five sounds, as in *late, ask, ball, hat, what*.

E, has three sounds, as in *mete, met, prey*.

I, has three sounds, as in *pine, pit, fatigue*.

O, has four sounds, as in *note, not, move, dove*.

U, has three sounds, as in *truth, but, bush*.

Y, has two sounds, as in *chyle, pity*.

The sounds of the vowels most generally used, are the *long* and the *short*.

Examples of the first or long sound.

a in *make, fate, grace*.

e in *me, mete, meter*.

i in *pine, bind, strife*.

o in *note, hold, post*.

u in *true, duty, rude*.

v in *drv. defv. ply*.

Examples of the second or short sound.

a in *mat, band, grand*.

e in *bet, men, send*.

i in *bit, pin, wish*.

o in *not, boss, bond*.

u in *dun, must, fund*.

y in *pity, cyst, cylinder*.

The long sound of *a* in *late*, when shortened, coincides early with that of *e* in *let*.

The long *e* when shortened, coincides with the short *i* in *it*, as in *feet*, *fit*. This short sound of *i* is that of *y* unaccented, at the end of words, as in *glory*.

The short sound of broad *a* in *hall*, is that of short *o* in *olly*, and of *a* in *what*.

The short sound of *oo* in *pool*, is that of *u* in *pull*, and *oo* in *wool*.

The short sound of *o* in *not*, is somewhat lengthened before *r*, *s*, *th* and *ng*, as in *nor*, *cross*, *broth*, *belong*.

The articulations represented by the consonants are best understood by placing a vowel before them in pronunciation; *hus*, *eb*, *ed*, *ef*, *eg*, *ek*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *ep*, *er*, *es*, *et*, *ev*, *ez*.

Those articulations which wholly interrupt the voice, are called *close*, or *mute*, as *eb*, *ed*, *eg*, *ek*, *ep*, *et*. Those which do not entirely interrupt the voice, are called *semi-vowels*, as *ef*, *el*, *em*, *en*, *er*, *es*, *ev*, *ez*, *eth*.

Those articulations which are formed by the lips, are called *labials*, as *eb*, *ef*, *em*, *ep*, *ev*.

Those which are formed by the tip of the tongue and the teeth, are called *dentals*, as *ed*, *et*, *eth*.

Those which are formed by the tongue and palate, are called *palatals*, as *eg*, *ek*, *eng*.

The letters *s* and *z*, are called also *sibilants* or *hissing letters*.

The sounds of *ch* in *church*, *sh* in *shine*, and *th* in *think* and *thou*, are simple sounds for which the language has no single characters.

B has one sound only, as in *bite*; and after *m* is mute, as in *dumb*.

C has the sound of *k* before *a*, *o*, and *u*, as in *cat*, *cot*, *cup*; and of *s* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *cell*, *cit*, *cycle*. It may be considered as mute before *k*, as in *sick*, *thick*.

D has one sound only, as in *day*, *bid*.

F has one sound only, as in *life*, *fever*, except in *of*, in which it has the sound of *v*.

G before *a*, *o* and *u*, is a close palatal articulation, as in *gave*, *go*, *gun*; but before *e*, *i*, and *y*, it is sometimes a close articulation, and sometimes it has a compound sound, like *j*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gyves*.

H is a mark of breathing or aspiration.

I in certain words has the use of *y* consonant, as in *million* pronounced *milliun*.

J represents a compound sound, that may be expressed by *izh*, as in *joy*.

K has one sound only as in *king*.

L has one sound only as in *lame*, *mill*. It is sometimes silent before *k* as in *walk*, before *m* as in *calm*, and before *f* as in *calf*.

M has one sound only as in *man*, *flame*.

N has one sound only as in *net*, *sun*. It is silent after *m* as in *hymn*, *solemn*.

P has one sound only as in *pit*, *lap*.

Q has precisely the power of *k*, but it is always followed by *u*, as in *question*.

S has its proper sound, as in *send*, *less*, or the sound of *z* as in *rise*.

T has its proper sound, as in *turn*, at the beginning of words and end of syllables.

V has one sound only as in *voice*, *live*, and is never silent.

X represents *ks*, as in *wax*; but is sometimes pronounced as *gz* as in *exact*. At the beginning of words it is pronounced like *z* as in *Xenophon*.

Z has its proper sound, which is that of the vocal *s*, or a hissing with sound, as in *maze*.

C when followed by *e* or *i* before another vowel unites with *e* or *i* to form the sound of *sh*. Thus, *cetaceous*, *gracious*, *appreciate*, *social*, *conscience*, are pronounced *cetashus*, *grashus*, *appreshate*, *soshal*, *conshense*.

In like manner *t* before *i*, followed by another vowel, unites with *i* and forms the sound of *sh*, as in *nation*, *partial*, *patience*, pronounced *nashon*, *parshal*, *pashense*. A few exceptions are, when *s* or *x* precedes *t*, as in *bastion*, *christian*, *mixtion*, pronounced *ba'chun*, *chrischan*, *mixchan*.

S followed by *i* preceding a vowel, unites with the vowel in forming the sound of *sh* as in *mission*, pronounced *mishon*; or of *zh* as in *osier*, pronounced *ozher*.

U in certain words has the sound of *yu* as in *use*, *union*, pronounced *yuse*, *yunion*.

Ch have the sound nearly of *tsh* as in *church*, or the sound of *k* as in *character*, or of *sh* as in *machine*.

Gh are mute in every English word, both in the middle and at the end of words, except in the following, *cough*, *chough*, *clough*, *enough*, *hough*, *laugh*, *rough*, *slough*, *tough*, *trough*. These words close with the sound of *f*, so that *gh* may be said not to have their proper sound in any English word.

Ph have the sound of *f* as in *philosophy*, except in *Stephen*, pronounced *Steven*.

The combination **ng**, has two sounds, an open or less close sound, as in *sing*, *singer*; and a close sound, as in *finger*, *conger*.

Sh have one sound only as in *shall*.

Th have two sounds; aspirate, as in *think*, *both*; and vocal, as in *thou*, *this*.

Sc have the sound of *sk*, before *a*, *o*, *u*, and *r*, as in *scale*, *scoff*, *sculpture*, *scroll*; and the sound of *s* only before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *scene*, *scepter*, *science*, *Scythian*.

P before *s* is mute as in *psalm*.

G and **K** before *n* are silent, as in *gnaw*, *know*.

H after *r* has no sound, as in *rhetoric*.

W before *r* is silent as in *wring*, *wrong*. In most words beginning with *wh*, the *h* precedes *w* in utterance. Thus *when* is pronounced *hwen*.

Two vowels in a syllable, when one only is pronounced, are called a digraph.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *oi* and *oy*, is the same and uniform; as in *join*, *joy*.

The pronunciation of the diphthongs *ou* and *ow*, is the same and uniform; as in *sound*, *now*. But in the termination *ous*, *ou* is not a diphthong, and the pronunciation is *us*; as in *pious*, *glorious*.

The digraphs *ai* and *ay*, in words of one syllable, and in accented syllables, have the sound of *a* long. In the unaccented syllables of a few words, the sound of *a* is nearly or quite lost; as in *certain*, *curtain*. The digraphs *au*, *aw*, have the sound of broad *a* in *fall*; *ew*, that of *u* long, as in *new*; and *ey* in unaccented syllables, that of *y* short, as in *valley*.

When one vowel of a digraph is pointed or marked, the other has no sound; as in *court*, *road*, *slow*.

The digraphs *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *ie*, when not pointed, have, in this work, the sound of *e* long, as in *near*, *meet*, *seize*, *grieve*. The vowels in Section 143 are exceptions.

The digraph *oa* unless pointed has the sound of *o* long.

In a few instances, words of disputable pronunciation are distinguished by this mark *ˆ*.

Vowels, in words of one syllable, followed by a single consonant and *e* final, are long, as in *fate*, *mete*, *mite*, *note*, *mute*, unless pointed, as in *dōve*, *give*. Hence it is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over such vowels.

The vowels of monosyllables ending with one or more consonants, have their second or short sound, unless pointed, as in *ban*, *mat*, *camp*, *blank*. Hence it is deemed unnecessary to place a figure over them, in the following tables.

KEY.*Points and marks to designate sounds.**Long Vowels.*

Ā, ā—Ē, ē—Ī, ī—Ō, ō—Ū, ū—Ȫ, ȫ, ȫ̄.

Ā, ā, as in bār, fāther. [Italian a.]

Ā, ā, as in fall. [broad a, aw or au.]

Ā, ā, as in was, watch. [short sound of au.]

Ē, ē, as in prey, vein. [a long.]

Ī, ī, as in marine. [French i; Eng. e long.]

Ī, ī, as in Inch, pin. [i and y short.]

Ī, ī, as in bird. [u short.]

Ō, ō, as in möve. [French ou; Eng. oo.]

Ō, ō, as in book, took. [oo short.]

Ō, ō, as in döve, löve. [u short.]

Ū, ū, as in full, pull. [short sound of oo.]

Ū, ū, as in use, union. [yu.]

Ĉ, ĉ, as in ĉap, cope, eup. [k or ke.]

Ĉh, ĉh, as in ĉhaise, machine. [sh.]

Ĝ, ĝ, as in ĝem, ĝin. [j.]

Ŝ, ŝ, as in muse, his. [ez, as z.]

th, aspirate as in thin; vocal, as in thou.

Directions for pronouncing words.

The accented syllable of words is determined by this mark ' or by a pointed vowel.

When the mark of accent immediately follows a vowel, that vowel is long; as in fa'tal, e'qual, i'dol, po'et, hu'man, defy'.

The same sound is designated by this mark over the letter. fāce. mēet. ice. cōld. rūde. crv.

When the mark of accent follows a consonant, the preceding vowel, if single and not pointed, is short ; as in ab'sence, defend', predict', construct', alledg'e, convuls'e.

When the mark of accent occurs after a syllable that contains a pointed vowel or a diphthong, that vowel or diphthong has its proper sound ; as in debär', remöv'e, adjoin', annoy'avow', abound', rejoic'e.

The vowel *e* at the end of words forms no syllable in any word of English origin ; but when it follows a consonant with a single vowel preceding, that vowel except the dotted *i*, is long as in fate, mete, rīte, note, tune, gyve. When it follows two or more consonants, the vowel of that syllable is usually short as in abridg'e, lodg'e.

A double accent before *ci* or *ti*, indicates that these letters are pronounced like *sh* and close the syllable, as vi''cious, facti''tious, which are pronounced vish'ous, factish'ous.

A figure or mark of accent placed over the first word in a column or any division of it, designates the accent and vowel sound of the accented syllable in all the words which follow, till it is contradicted by another ; but pointed vowels, wherever they occur, are to have their proper sound.

Letters form syllables, syllables form words, and words form sentences.

A syllable is a letter, or a union of letters which can be uttered by one impulse of the voice.

A monosyllable is a word of one syllable.

A dissyllable is a word of two syllables.

A trissyllable is a word of three syllables.

A polysyllable is a word of many syllables or more than three.

Of Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence.

Accent is a forcible stress or impulse of voice on a letter or syllable, distinguishing it from others in the same word. When it falls on a vowel, it prolongs the sound, as in glory ; when it falls on a consonant, the preceding vowel is short, as in habit.

The general rule by which accent is regulated, is, that the stress of voice falls on that syllable of a word, which renders the articulations most easy to the speaker, and most agreeable to the hearer. By this rule has the accent of most words been imperceptibly established by long and universal consent.

When a word consists of three or more syllables, the ease of speaking requires usually a secondary accent, of less forcible utterance than the primary, but clearly distinguishable from the pronunciation of unaccented syllables ; as in superfluity, literary.

In many compound words, the parts of which are important words of themselves, there is very little distinction of accent ; as ink-stand, church-yard.

Emphasis is a particular force of utterance given to a particular word in a sentence, on account of its importance.

Cadence is a fall or modulation of the voice in reading or speaking, especially at the end of a sentence.

Words are simple or compound, primitive or derivative.

A simple word cannot be divided, without destroying the sense ; as man, child, house, charity, faith.

A compound word is formed by two or more words ; as chimney-piece, book-binder.

Primitive words are such as are not derived, but constitute a radical stock from which others are formed ; as grace, hope, charm.

Derivative words are those which are formed of a primitive, and some termination or additional syllable ; as grace-less, hope-ful, charm-ing, un-welcome.

Spelling is the art or practice of writing or reading the proper letters of a word ; called also orthography. In forming tables for learners, the best rule to be observed, is, to divide the syllables in such a manner as to guide the learner by the sound of the letters, to the sound of the words ; that is, to divide them as they are divided in a just pronunciation.

THE ALPHABET,

Roman Letters. Italic. Names of Letters.

a
b
c
d
e
f
g
h
i
j
k
l
m
n
o
p
q
r
s
t
u
v
w
x
y
z

&*

A
B
C
D
E
F
G
H
I
J
K
L
M
N
O
P
Q
R
S
T
U
V
W
X
Y
Z

&*

a
be
ce
de
e
ef
je
he, or aytch
i
ja
ka
el
em
en
o
pe
cu
ar
es
te
u
ve
oo
eks
wi or ye
ze
and

Double Letters.

ff, ffi, fi, fl, ffi.

* This is not a letter, but a character standing for and. Children therefore should be taught to call it and; not and-per-se.

A	a	Ape	face
B	b	Boy	box
C	c	Cat	cup
D	d	Dog	desk
E	e	Egg	eye
F	f	Fan	fork
G	g	Gun	goose
H	h	Hat	hen
I	i	Ink	pin
J	j	Jug	jay
K	k	Key	king
L	l	Lamb	lame
M	m	Man	moon
N	n	Nut	nail
O	o	Ox	orange
P	p	Pen	pipe
Q	q	Quail	quill
R	r	Rat	ring
S	s	Saw	sheep
T	t	Tongs	tree
U	u	Us	up
V	v	Vial	vest
W	w	Wolf	wig
X	x	Wax	flax
Y	y	Yoke	yarn
Z	z	Zest	zone

•• The teacher may ask the pupil, which is A or a in Ape, and face? Which is B, or b in Boy, box, &c. taking one, two or three letters as a lesson.

No. 1.—I.

ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

go on	by me	it is	is he
go in	we go	to me	he is
go up	to us	to be	I am
an ox	do go	on it	on us

No. 2.—II.

ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy
ka	ke	ki	ko	ku	ky
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny

is he in	do go on	is it on
he is in	I do go on	it is on
is he up	is it so	is it in
he is up	it is so	it is in

No. 3.—III.

pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry
sa	se	si	so	su	sy
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy
wa	we	wi	wo	wu	wy

is he to go	is it by us	we go to it
he is to go	it is by us	he is by me
am I to go	if he is in	so he is up
I am to go	go up to it	so I am up

No. 4.—IV.

ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ae	ee	ie	oe	ue
ed	id	od	ud	

He had a nut to eat
 I had a nut to eat
 Can you fix my hat

en men sat by me
 I put the pin on my tin
 box
 Let him get the tax

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

am I to go in
I am to go in
is he to go in
he is to go in

so he is to go up
is he to be by me
he is to be by me
I am to be by it

No. 5.—V.

aj	ej	ij	oj	uj
ak	ek	ik	ok	uk
al	el	il	ol	ul
am	em	im	om	um
an	en	in	on	un
ap	ep	ip	op	up

No. 6.—VI.

är	er	ir	or	ur
as	es	is	os	us
at	et	it	ot	ut
av	ev	iv	ov	uv
ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
az	ez	iz	oz	uz

is he to do so by me it is to be by me
he is to do so by me by me it is to be
so I am to be in I am to be as he is
he is to go up by it he is to be as I am

No. 7.—VII.

bla	ble	bli	blo	blu	bly
cla	cle	eli	elo	elu	ely
*fla	fle	fli	flo	flu	fly
^{pe} _{ng} gla	gle	gli	glo	glu	gly
pla	ple	pli	plo	plu	ply
sla	sle	sli	slo	slu	sly
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy
da	de	di	do	du	dy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

8.—VIII.

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

fra	fre	fri	fro	fru	fry
gra	gre	gri	gro	gru	gry

No. 9.—IX.

pra	pre	pri	pro	pru	pry
tra	tre	tri	tro	tru	try
wra	wre	wri	wro	wru	wry
cha	che	chi	cho	chu	chy
sha	she	shi	sho	shu	shy
ska	ske	ski	sko	sku	sky

She fed the old hen	She put her hat on the
The hen was fed by her	bed
See how the hen can	Did you get my hat
run	I did not get the hat
I met him in the lot	My hat is on the peg
The cow was in the lot	She may go and get my
See how hot the sun is	hat
It is hot to day	I will go and see the
See the dog run to me.	man
She has a new hat	He sits on a tin-box.

No. 10.—X

pha	phe	phi	pho	phu	phy
qua	que	qui	quo		
spa	spe	spi	spo	spu	spy
sta	ste	sti	sto	stu	sty
sea	see	sci	seo	seu	scy
swa	swa	swi	swo	swu	swy

him run	Now the sun is set
ap is wet	I met six men to day
She will sit by me	Ten men sat by me
He has cut my pen	I put the pin on my tin
I had a nut to eat	box
Can you fix my hat	Let him get the tax

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

sera	sere	seri	sero	seru	sery
sela	sele	seli	selo	selu	

No. 12.—XII.

cab	fib	fob	bub	lae	had	wed	mid
lab	gib	gob	eub	sae	lad	bid	rid
nab	jib	hob	dub	rie	mad	hid	tid
ab	nib	job	sub	nie	pad	did	god
ab	rib	lob	hub	soe	sad	lid	hod
neb	fib	mob	lub	bad	led	rid	tod
web	bob	rob	rub	dad	red	pid	nod
rib	cob	sob	tub	gad	sed	kid	odd

A new tab cap	I hid it in the box
A cob web	Put on his new bib
He has got a new tub	Do not go in the mob
He is not a bad boy	She can rub off the dust
The lad had a new pen	She put my cap in the tub
He saw a mad dog	He had a new red cap
She led him to bed	I can do as I am bid

No. 13.—XIII.

pod	cud	fag	tag	pig	dug	pug	kam
rod	mud	hag	rag	wig	hug	rug	lam
sod	bag	jag	wag	rig	jug	dam	mam
bud	cag	lag	leg	wig	tug	ham	ram
rud	dag	nag	keg	bug	mug	jam	yam

She has a new bag for	Do not let a bug get on
me	the bed

slä	sle	sli	slo	slu	in my
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

ca	ce	ei	8.—VIII.
----	----	----	----------

da	de	di	bro	bru	fy
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, flou,

No. 14.—XIV.

hem	gum	dan	ren	men	fin	win	gun
gem	hüm	fan	ben	pen	hin	eon	pun
dim	mum	man	den	ten	kin	don	run
him	rum	pan	fen	wen	pin	bun	sun
rim	sum	ran	hen	bin	sin	dun	tun
dum	ban	tan	ken	din	tin	fun	nun

No. 15.—XV.

hap	gap	pip	mop	fär	fat	vat	net
rap	dip	sip	top	tär	rat	bet	wet
map	hip	kip	pop	jär	hat	jet	pet
lap	rip	nip	sop	mär	mat	get	set
pap	tip	fop	lop	pär	sat	let	yet
tap	lip	hop	bär	bat	pat	met	has

No. 16.—XVI

bit	pit	jot	got	nut	vex	fox	can
cit	sit	lot	wot	rut	fix	wad	eap
fit	wit	not	but	lax	mix	wan	eat
lit	bot	pot	eut	tax	pix	war	sap
mit	eot	rot	hut	wax	six	was	gin
nit	dot	sot	jut	sex	box	wat	chit

Ann can hem my cap

She has a new fan

He hid in his den

The pig is in his pen

I see ten men

He had a gun

I saw him run

The map is wet

She will sit by me

He has cut my pen

I had a nut to eat

Can you fix my hat

It is on my lap

I will get a new map

A bat can fly

A cat can eat a rat

I met the boy

He sat on my box

Now the sun is set

I met six men to day

Ten men sat by me

I put the pin on my tin
box

Let him get the tax

är, fall, whät, prey, marine, pin, bîrd, möve,

No. 17.—XVII.

ābe	bīde	eode	acē	bīce	eage	lake
ade	hīde	mode	dace	dīce	gage	take
ade	rīde	node	face	līce	page	make
ade	sīde	rode	lace	mīce	rage	rake
ade	tīde	lobe	pace	nīce	sage	sake
ade	wīde	robe	race	rīce	doqe	take
nade	ode	eube	mace	vīce	fuge	wake
vade	bode	tube	ice	age	bake	eake

No. 18.—XVIII.

like	yoke	dale	mīle	dole	eame
ike	duke	male	nīle	hole	dame
ūike	luke	hale	pīle	mole	fame
īke	puke	pale	tīle	pole	game
oike	ale	sale	vīle	sole	lame
oke	bale	tale	wīle	tole	name
oike	eale	bīle	bole	mule	same
voike	gale	file	cole	rule	tame

No. 19.—XIX.

āpe	rīpe	mope	ore	more	wove
eape	wīpe	hope	bore	sore	gaze
ape	type	rope	eore	tore	haze
īape	eope	ere	fore	yore	maze
ape	pope	here	gore	eove	raze
ūipe	lope	sere	lore	rove	eaze

No. 20.—XX

Eure	kīne	lane	ate	bīte	dose
ure	nīne	mane	date	cīte	bone
ūure	pīne	pane	gate	kīte	eone
sure	sīne	sane	fate	mīte	zone
line	wīne	eane	hate	rīte	none
īne	vīne	wane	late	sīte	tone
nīne	bane	base	mate	dīve	iune

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou,

tine	vane	case	pate	hīve	tune
fane	vase	rate	rīve	fume	sane

No. 21.—XXI.

Törn	alps	camp	imp	bump	rump
wörn	scalp	lamp	gimp	dump	crump
swörn	help	clamp	limp	chump	pump
urn	yelp	ramp	pimp	jump	trump
burn	seulp	cramp	erimp	lump	earp
churn	gulp	stamp	shrimp	clump	searp
spurn	pulp	vamp	pomp	plump	harp
turn	damp	hemp	romp	mump	sharp

No. 22.—XXII.

äsp	crisp	chops	piet	räft	west
gäsp	wisp	aet	striet	eräft	gift
häsp	dregs	fact	dyct	dräft	shift
eläsp	tongs	paet	äft	gräft	lift
räsp	lungs	taet	bäft	wäft	rift
gräsp	lens	tract	häft	heft	drift
lisp	gulf	seet	shäft	left	sift

No. 23.—XXIII.

oft	pelt	cölt	änt	scent	dint
loft	welt	dölt	chänt	brent	lint
soft	gilt	jölt	gränt	spent	flint
tuft	hilt	völt	slänt	rent	splint
belt	milt	cant	bent	scnt	mint
felt	spilt	seant	dént	tent	print
melt	tilt	plant	lent	ven'	tint
smelt	bölt	rant	pent	went	stint

No. 24.—XXIV.

brunt	wept	smärt	snort	läst	gest
grunt	swept	pärt	sort	bläst	hest
trunt	ärt	färt	tort	mäst	chest

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

apt	cärt	stärt	hurt	päst	jest
chapt	därt	pert	shirt	väst	lest
kept	härt	vert	bäst	didst	blest
slept	chärt	wert	cäst	midst	nest
crept	märt	short	fäst	best	pest

No. 25.—XXV.

rest	quest	list	cost	hurst	lust
crest	west	mist	first	bust	must
drest	zest	grist	burst	dust	rust
test	cist	wist	eurst	gust	crust
vest	fist	lost	durst	just	trust

Fire will burn wood and coal.

Coal and wood will make a fire.

The world turns round in a day

Come and help me pin my frock.

Do not sit on the damp ground.

We burn oil in tin and glass lamps.

The lame man limps on his lame leg

We make ropes of hemp and flax.

A rude girl will romp in the street.

The good girl may jump the rope.

A duck is a plump fowl.

The horse drinks at the pump.

A pin has a sharp point.

We take up a brand of fire with the tongs.

Good boys and girls will act well.

When you eat, hold the fork in your left hand.

He came in haste, and left his book.

Men grind corn and sift the meal.

We love just and wise men.

The wind will drive the dust in our eyes.

Boys love to rob the nests of birds

Let us rest on the bed, and sleep, if we can

Tin and brass will rust when the air is damp.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 26.—XXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Ba' ker	tro ver	so lar	wo ful	pa pal
sha dy	clo ver	po lar	po em	eo pal
la dy	do nor	lu lar	fo rum	vī al
tī dy	va por	so ber	sa tan	pe nal
ho ly	fa vor	pa cer	fu el	ve nal
lī my	fla vor	ra cer	du el	fī nal
slī my	sa vor	gro cer	eru el	o ral
bo ny	ha lo	cī der	gru el	ho ral
po ny	so lo	spī der	pu pil	mu ral
po ker	he ro	wa fer	la bel	na sal
tī ler	ne gro	wa ges	lī bel	fa tal
ea per	ty ro	tī ger	lo cal	na tal
pa per	bu bo	ma ker	fo cal	pe tal
ta per	sa go	ta ker	vo cal	vī tal
vī per	tu lip	ra ker	le gal	to tal
bī ter	ce dar	se ton	re gal	o val
fe ver	brī er	ru in	dī al	plī ant
o ver	frī ar	hy men	trī al	gī ant

Bakers bake bread and cakes.

I like to play in the shady grove.

Some fishes are very bony.

I love the young lady that shows me how to read.

A pony is a very little horse.

We poke the fire with the poker.

The best paper is made of linen rags.

Vipers are bad snakes, and they bite men.

An ox loves to eat clover.

The tulip is very pretty, growing in the garden.

A dial shows the hour of the day.

Cedar trees grow in the woods.

The black-berry grows on a brier.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

Cider is made of apples.

A tiger will kill and eat a man.

A raker can rake hay.

A vial is a little bottle.

A giant is a very stout, tall man.

The holy Bible is the book of God.

No. 27.—XXVII.

scab	crib	grub	bled	plod	stag
shab	drib	shrub	bred	trod	serag
blab	squib	stub	sped	sud	snag
slab	chub	shad	shred	stud	drag
crab	club	clad	sted	slug	swag
drab	snub	glad	sled	brag	flag
glib	serub	shed	shod	crag	sharn
snib	drub	fled	elod	slag	eram

No. 28.—XXVIII.

clam	prim	scan	spin	trap	slip
dram	trim	elan	grim	scrap	grip
slam	swim	plan	twin	strap	serip
sham	from	span	chap	chip	drip
stem	scum	bran	elap	ship	trip
skim	plum	glen	flap	skip	strip
brim	crum	chin	slap	elip	frit
grim	drum	skin	snap	flip	split

No. 29.—XXIX.

chop	chär	flat	slit	blot	slut
shop	spär	plat	smit	elot	smut
slöp	stär	spat	spit	plot	glut
erop	stür	brat	brit	spot	strut
stop	blur	frot	grit	grot	flax
swop	slur	bret	scot	trot	flux
scär	snur	tret	shot	shut	floss

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Ann can spin flax.

He must not drink a

A shad can swim.

• dram.

He was glad to see me.

He set a trap for a rat.

The boy can ride on a sled.

Ships go to sea.

The boy can chop.

A plum will hang by a stem.

The man shot a ball.

I saw her skim the

The boy had a drum.

milk in a pan.

No. 30.—XXX.

bulb	böld	band	brand	wend	fond
bärb	eöld	hand	end	blend	pond
gärb	göld	land	bend	bīnd	fund
herb	föld	rand	fend	fīnd	bärd
verb	höld	bland	lend	hīnd	eärd
eurb	möld	grand	mend	kīnd	härd
chīld	söld	gland	rend	mīnd	lārd
mīld	töld	sand	send	rīnd	pärd
wīld	seöld	stand	tend	wīnd	seärf
öld	and	strand	vend	bond	bīrd

No. 31.—XXXI.

herd	surf	such	lānch	stānch	lunch
eurd	seurf	filch	blānch	hānch	punch
surd	rich	milch	brānch	bunch	latch
turf	much	ganch	crānch	hunch	match
ärch	pouch	crotch	ditch	switch	crutch
märch	erouch	botch	hitch	twitch	much
stärch	torch	blotch	pitch	sketch	plush
härsh	church	itch	stitch	stretch	flush
märsh	lurch	bitch	witch	elutch	crush

To filch is to steal; we must not filch.

A bird sits on a branch to sing.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move,

No. 32.—XXXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

A base	re claim	ün say	ben zoin
de base	pro claim	as say	me moir
in case	dis claim	a way	de voir
a bate	ex claim	o bey	a droit
de bate	de mean	con vey	ex ploit
se date	be mōan	pur vey	de coy
ere ate	re tain	sur vey	en joy
ob late	re main	de fy	al loy
re late	en gröss	af fy	em ploy
in flate	dis ercet	de ny	an noy
eol late	al lay	de ery	de stroy
trans late	de lay	re boil	con voy
mis state	re lay	tur moil	e spouse
re plete	in lay	de spoil	ea rouse
com. plete	mis lay	em broil	de vour
se erete	way lay	re coil	re dout
con erete	dis play	sub join	de vout
re cite	de eay	ad join	a mount
in cite	dis may	re join	sur mount
po lite	de fray	en join	dis mount
ig nite	ar ray	con join	re count
re deem	be tray	dis join	re nown
es teem	pör tray	mis join	en dow
de claim	a stray	pur lein	a vow

Strong drink will debase a man.

Hard shells incase clams and oysters.

Men inflate balloons with gas, which is lighter than common air.

Teachers like to see their pupils polite to each other.

Idle men often delay till to-morrow things that should be done to-day.

boog, bre, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Men obey the laws of God.
 To survey the starry heavens.
 Base girls mislay their things.
 The robber waylays the traveler to rob him.
 The fowler decoys the birds into his net.
 Cats devour rats and mice.
 The adroit rope dancer can leap and jump and
 perform as many exploits as a monkey.
 Wise men employ their time in doing good to
 all around them.
 In the time of war, ships have a convoy.
 Kings are men of high renown,
 Who fight, and strive to wear a crown.
 God created the heavens and the earth in six
 days, and all that was made was very good.
 God will destroy the wicked.

No. 33.—XXXIII.

Dēed	breed	glee	steel	green	sleek
feed	seed	free	deem	seen	sneek
heed	weed	tree	seem	teen	reek
bleed	bee	cel	teem	steen	creek
meed	fee	feel	sheer	queen	greek
need	see	heel	keen	ween	seek
speed	lee	peel	spleen	leek	week
reed	flee	reel	screen	cheek	beef

No. 34.—XXXIV.

deep	weep	beer	lees	meet	brood
sheep	sweep	flee	bees	greet	geese
keep	beer	sneer	beet	street	fleece
sleep	deer	peer	feet	sweet	sleeve
peep	cheer	seer	sheet	food	reeve
creep	sheer	steer	fleet	mood	breeze
steer	ice	queer	sleet	rood	freeze

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, nve,

No. 35.—XXXV.

boom	groom	loo	troop	boose	rook
coom	boon	coo	stoop	choose	brook
doom	loon	twö	swoop	noose	eroot
loom	moon	coop	boor	cook	took
bloom	noon	scoop	moor	hook	wool
gloom	spoon	loop	poor	look	wood
room	soon	sloop	loose	flook	good
broom	swoon	droop	goose	nook	stood
fool	spool	boot	hoof	proof	sön
pool	stool	coot	roof	blood	wön
tool	roost	moot	woof	flood	tön

Plants grow in the ground from seeds.

The man cuts down trees with his ax.

Eels swim in the brook.

Sharp tools are made of steel.

The sun seems to rise and set each day.

The ax has a keen edge and cuts well.

In the spring the grass looks green and fresh.

I have seen the full moon.

A king and queen wear crowns of gold.

I will kiss the babe on his cheek.

We go to church on the first day of the week.

The man put a curb round our deep well.

Wool makes the sheep warm.

Men keep their pigs in pens.

We lie down and sleep in beds.

The new broom sweeps clean

The wild deer runs in the woods.

The red beet is good to eat.

If I meet him in the street I will greet him
with a kind look and show him my new book.

book, döve, full, use, ean, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 36.—XXXVI.

Back	snack	quack	quick	rick	wick
hack	pack	beck	chick	brick	eock
jack	rack	deck	elick	erick	elock
lack	erack	check	kick	prick	lock
black	track	neck	lick	trick	block
elack	sack	peck	slick	sick	hock
slack	tack	speck	nick	tick	shock
smack	stack	reck	pick	stick	flock

No. 37.—XXXVII.

pock	chuck	stuck	bulk	elank	prank
rock	luck	elk	hulk	flank	tank
brock	eluck	welk	skulk	plank	ink
erock	pluck	yelk	bank	slank	link
frock	muck	ilk	dank	rank	blink
mock	truck	bilk	hank	erank	elink
sock	struck	silk	shank	drank	slink
buck	suck	milk	lank	frank	pink
duck	tuck	kilt	blank	shrank	brink

No. 38.—XXXVIII.

prink	drunk	märk	irk	äsk	disk
tink	trunk	pärk	dirk	bäsk	risk
mink	sunk	spärk	kirk	eäsk	brisk
wink	slunk	stärk	quirk	häsk	frisk
twink	ärk	jerk	eork	fläsk	busk
pink	lärk	elerk	fork	mäsk	dusk
spunk	därk	smerk	stork	täsk	husk
junk	härk	perk	lurk	desk	ross
skunk	shärk	chirk	turk	bisk	tuft

The smell of the pink is sweet.

bär, fall, whät, prey, marine, pin, bïrd, möve,

No. 39.—XXXIX.

lusk	snärl	churl	bärm	bärn	born
musk	twïrl	purl	färm	yärn	corn
rusk	burl	elm	härm	dern	seorn
tusk	curl	helm	chärm	fern	morn
härl	furl	film	sperm	stern	lorn
märl	hurl	ärm	term	quern	horn

No. 40.—XL.

gäff	scoff	puff	call	wall	quell
stäff	doff	ruff	fall	seall	well
quäff	buff	stuff	gall	small	dwell
skiff	euff	add	hall	squall	swell
cliff	huff	odd	mall	smell	ill
tiff	luff	jagg	pall	spell	bill
stiff	bluff	all	tall	sell	egg
off	muff	ball	stall	tell	ebb

No. 41.—XLI.

gill	kill	still	röll	dull	inn
gill	skill	quill	seröll	gull	bin
hill	shrill	squill	dröll	hull	glyn
mill	frill	will	tröll	skull	burr
rill	trill	swill	ströll	lull	purr
drill	sill	böll	töll	mull	bush
frill	fill	pöll	eull	trull	püsh

No. 42.—XLII.

Äss	träss	guess	kiss	moss	truss
bäss	bräss	less	bliss	cross	bust
läss	gräss	bless	miss	dross	bur
gläss	cess	mess	swiss	cost	bull
cläss	dress	eress	boss	buss	füll
mäss	press	chess	loss	fuss	püss
päss	stress	tress	glass	muss	hurt

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

No. 43.—XLIII.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
stave	stäves	egg	eggs	quill	quills
cliff	cliffs	hall	halls	pöll	pöls
mill	mills	wall	walls	skull	skulls
pill	pills	bill	bills	inn	inns
ball	balls	sill	sills	bell	bells

A skiff is a small row boat.

A cliff is a high steep rock.

Leave off your bad tricks.

Do not take much snuff.

A ship has a tall mast.

I like to see a good stone wall round a farm.

A pear tree grows from the seed of a pear.

A good boy will try to spell and read well.

Do not lose nor sell your books.

A good son will help his father.

I dwell in a new brick house.

If you boil dry beans and pease they will swell.

A duck has a wide flat bill.

One quart of milk will fill two pint cups.

One pint cup will hold four gills.

I saw a rill run down the hill.

A brook will turn a mill.

A bull has a stiff neck.

The frost will kill the leaves on the trees.

When the cock crows, he makes a shrill loud noise.

A cat will kill and eat rats and mice.

Hogs feed on swill and corn.

The skull is the bone on the top of the head.

Puss likes to sit on your lap and purr.

A gull is a large sea fowl that feeds on fish.

Some sea bass are as large as shad

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve.

Brass is made of zink and copper.

The rain will make the grass grow.

You must keep your dress neat and clean.

The moon is much less than the sun.

I will try to get a mess of peas for dinner.

Let me go and kiss that sweet young babe.

Moss grows on trees in the woods.

Fire will melt ores, and the metal will run off
and leave the dross.

God will bless those who do his will.

✕

No. 44.—XLIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

2

Ban' quet	pot ash	pitch er	ban dy
gus set	fil lip	butch er	can dy
rus set	gos sip	ush er	hand y
pos set	bish op	witch cräft	stur dy
civ et	gal lop	tan gent	stud y
riv et	shal lop	pun gent	lack ey
vet vet	trol lop	är gent	jock ey
hab it	beg gar	ur gent	mön key
rab bit	vul gar	tal ent	turn key
or bit	ash lar	frag ment	med ley
eöm fit	cel lar	seg ment	al ley
prof it	pil lar	fig ment	gal ley
lim it	eol lar	pig ment	val ley
sum mit	dol lar	par rot	vol ley
vom it	pop lar	piv ot	pul ley
her mit	gram mar	bal lot	bär ley
ärm pit	nec tar	mär mot	pärs ley
mer it	tär tar	ram pärt	mot ley
spir it	mor tar	mod est	kid ney
eul prit	jab ber	tem pest	hack ney
vis it	rob ber	for est	chim ney

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

tran sit	lub ber	in quest	hōn ey
can to	blub ber	con quest	mōn ey
shiv er	am ber	hār vest	jour hey
sil ver	mem ber	in most	eum frey
eōv er	liñ ber	ut most	lam prey
sul phur	tim ber	im post	jer sey
mur mur	um ber	chest nut	ker sey
muf fler	eum ber	con test	cler gy
sam pler	lum ber	jack daw	tan sy
mel on	num ber	mil dew	ral ly
ser mon	bār b er	cur few	sal ly
mat ron	mer cer	ed dy	tal ly
pat ron	wōn der	gid dy	jel ly
grand sōn	yon der	mud dy	sil ly
lack er	gin ger	rud dy	fol ly
grot to	chārg er	gen try	jol ly
kid nap	trōnch er	sul try	ōn ly

Cotton velvet is very soft to the feel.

Rabbits have large ears and eyes, that they may hear quick, and see well in the dark.

We like to have our friends visit us.

Visitors should not make their visits too long.

Silver spoons are not apt to rust.

Beggars will beg rather than work.

Cents are made of copper, and dollars, of silver.

One hundred cents are worth a dollar.

A dollar is worth a hundred cents.

Dollars are our largest silver coins, and cents are the largest copper coins.

Silver and copper ores are dug out of the ground and melted in a very hot fire.

A mercer is one who deals in silks.

Lacker is a kind of varnish.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 45.—XLV.

² badge	sledge	budge	swinge	gorge	pärse
fadge	wedge	judge	twinge	urge	herse
edge	midge	grudge	lounge	gurge	terse
hedge	ridge	kinge	spunge	purge	verso
ledge	bridge	cringe	serge	surge	corse
pledge	lodge	fringe	verge	germ	gorse
fledge	podge	singe	dirge	copse	morse

No. 46.—XLVI.

house	rich	quench	munch	ketch
louse	belch	stench	gulch	retch
mouse	birch	wench	batch	flitch
souse	bench	inch	hatch	notch
curse	blench	clinch	catch	potch
purse	drench	finch	snatch	hutch
pärch	french	finch	scratch	sylph
perch	tench	pinch	etch	lymph
scorch	trench	winch	fetch	nymph

The razor has a sharp edge.

A ledge is a large lay or mass of rocks.

The farmer splits rails with a wedge.

A judge must not be a bad man.

Doors are hung on hinges.

Birch wood will make a hot fire.

If you go too near a hot fire it may singe or scorch your frock.

The troops march to the sound of the drum.

Six boys can sit on one long bench.

The birds fly from branch to branch on the trees and clinch their claws fast to the limbs.

The first joint of a man's thumb is one inch long.

I wish I had a bunch of sweet grapes.

ok, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

cat ~~and that has a rich soil~~ will bear large crops
will catch a fox.--

A hen will set on a n point.

chickens. worth ten cents.

The latch holds the do iol.

We can light the lamp ad noise.

Never snatch a book from hold of a ship with

A cross cat will scratch with

No. 47.—XLV are held up by

rise close use guis of the frame.

wise nose fuse quite rth fruit for

guise rose muse phleme

chōse prose phrase chime

A wise man will rise with the sun, or be round

The sun will set at the close of the day.

Good boys will use their books with care.

A man can guide a horse with a bridle.

The earth is not quite round. It is not so long
from north to south as it is from east to west.

A sphere is a round body or globe.

In the nose are the organs of sinell.

We love to hear a chime of bells.

A shrine is a case or box.

A great heat will fuse tin.

Style not in verse is called prose.

A phrase is a short form of speech.

No. 48.—XLVIII.

void	spoil	point	noise	hoist	pound
oil	broil	coin	poise	joist	round
boil	soil	loin	coif	moist	ground
coil	toil	join	quoif	bound	sound
foil	oint	groin	quoit	found	wound
roil	ioint	choir	foist	hound	mound

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, mō

No. 45.—XLV. LIX.

badge	sledge	budge	sw	flour	mount	elout
badge	wedge	judge	tw	sour	out	flout
edge	midge	grudge	low	count	bout	snout
wedge	ridge	hinge	sw	fount	scout	pout
edge	bridge	eringe	1	fowl	gout	spout
pledge	lodge	fringe	owl	howl	shout	sprout
ledge	podge	sin	stout	growl	lout	choice
		N	brown	rout	our	voice
house	rich	n	elown	couch	seour	poise
louse	bel	vn	gown	slouch	hour	noise

mouse lrn fish oil in lamps.

souse boil beets with meat in a pot.

Pears are choice fruit.

When you can choose for yourself, try to make a good choice.

The cat and mouse live in the house.

The owl has large eyes and can see in the night.

One hand of a watch goes round once in an hour.

Wheat flour will make good bread.

Limes are sour fruit.

A hog has a long snout to root up the ground.

A trout is a good fish to eat.

An ox is a stout, tame beast.

Fowls have wings to fly in the air.

Wolves howl in the woods, in the night.

A dog will growl and bark.

The cold frost turns the leaves of the trees brown, and makes them fall to the ground.

Rain will make the ground moist.

You can broil a beef steak over the coals of fire.

We move our limbs at the joints.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Land that has a rich soil will bear large crops of grain and grass.

A pin has a head and a point.

A dime is a small coin worth ten cents.

Men play on the base-viol.

A great gun makes a loud noise.

Men hoist goods from the hold of a ship with ropes.

The beams of a wood-house are held up by posts and joists; these are parts of the frame.

God makes the ground bring forth fruit for man and beast.

The globe is nearly round like a ball.

The dark cloud will shed its rain on the ground and make the grass grow.

No. 50.—L.

sēa	read	aid	gōurd	peace	heave
pea	goad	laid	sōurce	lease	weave
flea	load	maid	cōurse	praise	leave
plea	road	staid	crease	coarse	blūe
bead	toad	board	grease	hoarse	flūe
mead	woad	hoard	cease	breve	glūe

No. 51.—LI.

b̄ye	baize	loaf	each	teach	bleak
lye	maiz	fief	beach	coach	fleak
pye	deaf	chief	bleach	roach	speak
ease	sheaf	lief	peach	broach	peak
tease	leaf	brief	reach	leash	sneak
seize	neaf	grief	breach	beak	creak
cheese	oaf	waif	preach	leak	freak

Few men can afford to keep a coach.

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 52.—LII.

reāk	oak	peal	shoal	nail	tail
teāk	croak	seal	ail	snail	vail
trēak	soak	veal	bail	pail	quail
ereak	beal	weal	fail	rail	wail
queak	deal	zeal	hail	frail	bōwl
weak	heal	coal	jail	grail	sōul
shriek	meal	foal	flail	trail	beam
tweak	neal	goal	mail	sail	dream

No. 53.—LIII.

fleam	steam	bean	mein	grain	plain
gleam	foam	dean	moan	brain	slain
ream	loam	lean	loan	strain	main
bream	roam	clean	roan	sprain	pain
cream	aim	glean	groan	chain	rain
scream	claim	mean	fain	lain	drain
team	maim	wean	gain	blain	train

When the wind blows hard the sea roars, and
its waves run high.

We have green peas in the month of June.

No man can make a good plea for a dram.

Girls are fond of fine beads to wear round
their necks.

Girls and boys must learn to read and spell

Men load hay with a pitch fork.

A load of oak wood is worth more than a load
of pine wood.

A toad will jump like a frog.

A saw-mill will saw logs into boards.

A gourd grows on a vine, like a squash.

You cannot teach a deaf boy to speak.

The man who drinks rum, will soon want a
loaf of bread.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

The waves of the sea beat upon the beach.

Bleachers bleach linen and thus make it white.

The miller grinds corn into meal.

The flesh of calves is called veal.

Apples are more plenty than peaches.

The preacher is to preach the gospel.

Teachers teach their pupils, and pupils learn.

A roach is a short thick flat fish.

Men get their growth before they are thirty years old.

The beak of a bird is its bill or the end of its bill

Greenland is a bleak cold place.

No. 54.—LIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

2

Bot' a ny

el e gy

prod i gy

ef fi gy

eb o ny

en er gy

lit ur gy

in fa my

big a my

blas phe my

en e my

if fa ny

vil lain y

cöm pa ny

lit a ny

lär ce ny

des ti ny

cal um ny

vr an ny

fel o ny

col o ny

här mo ny

bet.o ny

glut to ny

can o py

oe eu pÿ

quan ti ty

sal a ry

scam mo ny

beg gar y

bur gla ry

gran a ry

gloss a ry

läe ta ry

her ald ry

hus band ry

rob ber y

chän ce ry

sor ce ry

im age ry

witch e ry

butch er y

fish er y

quack e ry

erock e ry

mock e ry.

cook e ry

cut ler y

gal le ry

rar i ty.

em e ry

nun ne ry

frip pe ry

fop pe ry

or re ry

är te ry

mäs ter v

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

mys to ry	liv e ry	fac tor y
bat ter y	cav al ry	vie tor y
flat ter y	rev el ry	his to ry
lot te ry	bot tom ry	black ber ry
but ter y	pil lo ry	bär ber ry
ev e ry	mem o ry	sym me try
rev e ry	är mo ry	rib ald ry

Botany is the science of plants.

An elegy is a funeral song.

A prodigy is something very wonderful.

An effigy is an image or likeness of a person.

Blasphemy is contemptuous treatment of God.

Litany is a solemn service of prayer to God.

Larceny is theft and liable to be punished.

Felony is a crime that may be punished with death.

Salary is a stated yearly allowance for services.

Husbandry is the tillage of the earth.

We are delighted with the harmony of sounds.

A glossary is used to explain obscure words.

History is an account of past events. A great part of history is an account of men's crimes and wickedness.

No. 55.—LV.

Blāde	chide	globe	space	trice	brake
shade	glide	probe	brace	twice	drake
glade	slide	glebe	grace	stage	flake
spade	bride	gibe	trace	shake	quake
grade	pride	bribe	slice	flake	strike
trade	stride	scribe	splice	stake	spike
braid	crude	tribe	spice	snake	choke
jade	prude	place	price	spake	elope

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

broke	smile	frame	slime	spume
spoke	stile	shame	prime	chine
smoke	guile	blame	crime	swine
stroke	spile	clime	plume	twine

A blade of grass is a single stalk. The leaves of maiz are also called blades.

The shade of the earth makes the darkness of night.

A glade is an opening among trees.

A grade is a degree in rank. An officer enjoys the grade of a captain.

Trade is a dealing in the sale or exchange of goods.

Smoke rises, because the air is lighter above.

A globe is a round body, like a ball.

A bribe is that which is given to corrupt the judgment, or seduce from justice.

A smile shows when we are pleased.

No. 56.—LVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

2

Ban' ter	mat ter	lie tor	tan ner
can ter	tat ter	vie tor	in ner
cen ter	let ter	doc tor	din ner
en ter	fet ter	tin der	tin ner
win ter	el der	ped dler	sin ner
fes ter	nev er	til ler	cor ner
pes ter	ev er	sut ler	ham per
tes ter	sev er	ham mer	pam per
sis ter	liv er	ram mer	tam per
fos ter	riv er	sun mer	tem per
bat ter	man or	lim ner	ten ter
hat ter	ten or	ban ner	sim per

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

clap per	tun nel	hov el	an vil
pep per	fun nel	nov el	bez el
dip per	ker nel	mär vel	cor al
cop per	gos pel	pen cil	bär ter
hop per	bar rel	man ful	eärt er
up per	sor rel	sin ful	mäs ter
sup per	dor sal	an il	eäs tor
ves per	mor sel	per il	päs tor
reb el	ves sel	ton sil	pär lor
can cel	len til	dos sil	gär ner
cam el	car tel	fos sil	fär del
pan nel	bev el	len til	ärt ful
ken nel	lev el	eav' il	där nel
fen nel	rev el	civ il	härp er

We have snow and ice in the cold winter.

The little sister can knit a pair of garters.

Never pester the little boys.

Hatters make hats of fur and lambs' wool.

Peaches may be better than apples.

The rivers run into the great sea.

The doctor tries to cure the sick.

The new table stands in the parlor.

A tin peddler will sell tin vessels as he travels.

The little boys can crack nuts with a hammer.

The farmer eats his dinner at noon.

I can dip the milk with a tin dipper.

We eat bread and milk for supper.

The farmer puts his cider in barrels.

Vessels sail on the large rivers.

My good little sister may have a slate and pencil; and she may make letters on her slate.

That idle boy is a very lazy fellow.

The farmer puts his bridle and saddle upon his horse.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Paper is made of linen and cotton rags.

Spiders spin webs to catch flies.

No. 57.—LVII.

mōurn	grōwn	heap	fear	spear	oar
bōrne	vain	cheap	year	rear	hoar
shōrn	wain	leap	hear	drear	roar
ōwn	swain	neap	shear	sear	soar
shōwn	twain	reap	blear	tear	boar
blōwn	skain	soap	clear	weār	pier
fłown	stain	ear	smear	sweār	tier
sōwn	lane	dear.	near	teār	bier

No. 58.—LVIII.

air	yōūr	stilts	peat	moat	wait
fair	tōūr	chints	treat	groat	brūit
hair	caves	eat	seat	eight	frūit
chair	leaves	beat	greāt	freight	sūit
lair	greaves	feat	ōat	weight	milt
pair	pains	heat	bloat	bait	built
stair	shears	bleat	coat	gait	guilt
heir	guess	meat	goat	plait	cōurt
fōur	guest	neat	float	trait	saint

No. 59.—LIX.

ēast	waist	ēlew	spew	yew	mōw
beast	dew	flew	crew	bōw	rōw
least	few	brew	screw	shōw	snōw
feast	hew	slew	drew	lōw	erōw
yeast	chew	mew	grew	blōw	grōw
bōast	jew	new	shrew	fłow	strōw
roast	view	shew	strew	glōw	sōw
toast	blew	pew	stew	slōw	stōw

We mourn the loss of a good man.

If you do a bad trick you should own it.

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

We do not like to see our own sins.

I like to see a full blown rose.

A vain girl is fond of fine things.

The moon is in the wane from full to new moon.

A dog can leap over a fence.

Such grain will make bread cheap.

I like to see men reap grain.

God made the ear, and he can hear.

Men shear the wool from sheep.

Flint glass is white and clear.

Cowls like to live near the house and barn.

Can a boy cry and not shed a tear?

Twelve months make one year.

I love to eat a good ripe pear.

The good boy will not tear his book.

A wild boar lives in the woods.

The lark will soar up in the sky to look at the sun.

The rain runs from the eaves of the house.

The sun heats the air, and makes it hot.

The old sheep bleats, and calls her lamb to her.

I wish you to treat me with a new hat.

A chair is a better seat to sit in than a stool.

I will wear my great coat in a cold wet day.

I have seen the ice float down the stream.

Boys and girls are fond of fruit.

The sun will rise in the east, and set in the west.

A beast cannot talk and think, as we do.

We roast a piece of beef or a goose.

A girl can toast a piece of bread.

We chew our meat with our teeth.

Five coals of fire glow with heat.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

däunt	täunt	slänt	bärge
häunt	väunt	lärge	sölve
fläunt	gränt	chärge	scärf

No. 60.—LX.

fraud	squash	awl	yawl	yawn
broad	wash	bawl	dawn	swap
sauce	swash	sprawl	fawn	dwarf
cause	awk	brawl	lawn	watch
gauze	gawk	crawl	pawn	vault
clause	hawk	drawl	spawn	fault
pause	haul	pawl	brawn	naught
paunch	maul	waul	drawn	caught

No. 61.—LXI.

Brine	scrape	scope	shave	drive
tine	chape	trope	slave	drove
shōne	shape	snore	plate	strove
erone	erape	slate	prate	grove
drone	grape	state	state	clove
prone	snipe	grate	smite	gloze
stone	gripe	grave	spite	froze
prune	stripe	brave	sprite	prize
drupe	tripe	crave	trite	smote

Forks have two or three tines.

We keep salt meat in brine.

Grapes grow on vines in clusters.

Smoke goes through the pipe of a stove.

The boy loves ripe grapes.

Bed cords are long ropes.

Nut wood and coal will make a warm fire.

Shut the gate, and keep the hogs out of the yard.

Slates are stone and used to cover roofs of houses.

bür, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

We burn coal in a grate.

I had some green corn in July, on a plate.

Dig up the weeds and let the corn grow.

Bees live in hives and collect honey.

No. 62.—LXII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

²
Am' i ty
jol li ty
nul li ty
pol i ty
en mi ty
san i ty
van i ty
bal eo ny
len i ty
dig ni ty
trin i ty
par i ty
com i ty
ver i ty
den si ty
en ti ty
eav i ty
lev i ty
lax i ty
pen al ty
nov el ty
fac ul ty
mod es ty
prob i ty
am nes ty
an cho vy

ob lo quy
sin ew y
gal ax y
ped ant ry
in fant ry
gal lant ry
big ot ry
an ces try
tap es try
min is try
in dus try
cen tu ry
mer eu ry
in ju ry
per ju ry
pen u ry
lux u r
her e sy
em bas sy
¹
de i ty
fe al ty
pi e ty
po e sy
eru el ty
pu ri ty
nu di ty

dy nas ty
gay e ty
loy al ty
roy al ty
u su ry
ra pi er
nau ti lus
pau ci ty
moi e ty

²
al i quot
man i fest
up per mōst
ut ter mōst
con tra ry
¹
ple na ry
sa li ent
le ni ent
ve he ment
bri er y
boun te ous
noun tain ous
eoun ter feit
fraud u lent
wa ter y

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 63.—LXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

¹ A base ment	² dis burs'e ment	au tum nal
al lure ment	in dorse ment	how ev er
de base ment	ärch bish op	em bar rass
in cite ment	ad ven ture	in stall ment
ex cite ment	dis fran chise	en thrall ment
en slave ment	en fran chise	hy draul ics
a maze ment	mis con strue	en joy ment
in qui ry	de pos it	em ploy ment
un ea sy	re pos it	a mäss ment
con vey ance	at trib ute	em bär go
pur vey or	im mod est	im pröve ment
sur vey or	un luck y	at tör ney
sur vey ing	ap pend ix	an noy ance

No. 64.—LXIV

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Blan' dish	blem ish	burn ish	nour ish
bran dish	skir' mish	pun ish	skit tish
fur bish	van ish	elown ish	slut tish
rub bish	fin ish	snap pish	lav ish
self ish	gärn ish	par ish	rav ish
churl ish	tärn ish	cher ish	pub lish
furn ish	värn ish	flour ish	pot ash

Vain persons are fond of the allurements of dress.

Strong drink leads to the debasement of the mind and body.

We look with amazement on the evils of strong drink.

The gambler is uneasy when he is at home.

An indorser indorses his name on the back of a note; and his indorsement makes him liable to pay the note.

An arch-bish op is a chief dignitary of the church.

Merchants often deposit money in the bank for safe keeping.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve.

Autūmnal fruits are the fruits that ripen in autumn.

The wicked know not the enjoyment of a good conscience.

Parents should provide useful employments for their children.

Men devoted to mere amusement misemploy their time.

When unemployed, the mind seeks for amusement.

No. 65.—LXV.

² Hors'e back	hem lock	jour nal
lamp black	fet lock	ras cal
bar rack	mat tock	res pit
ran sack	hood wink	con trite
traf fick	bul wark	trib ute
had dock	pitch fork	min ute
pad lock	dam ask	stat ute
wed lock	sym bol	con elave
fire lock	verb al	oe tave
hil lock	med al	res cūe
bul lock	ver nal	fes cūe

No. 66.—LXVI.

² Sen' ate	stag nate	eli' mate	fi nite
in grate	fil trate	pre late	pōst age
pal ate	pros trate	vi brate	plu mage
stel late	frus trate	pī rate	tri umph
in mate	die tate	eu rate	state ment
mess mate	test ate	pri vate	rai ment

When an old house is pulled down, it is no small job to remove the rubbish.

Washington was not a selfish man. He labored for the good of his country, more than for himself.

Exercise will give us a relish for our food.

Parents furnish their children with food and clothing, for this is their duty.

In China thousands sometimes famish with hunger.

Riding on horseback is good exercise.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Lamp-black is a fine soot formed from the smoke of tar, pitch, or pine wood.

The indians traffick with our people, and give furs for blankets.

Granite is a kind of stone, which is very strong, handsome and useful in building.

The senate of the United States is called the upper house of congress.

Water will stagnate, and then it is not good.

Heavy winds sometimes prostrate trees.

Norway has a cold climate.

Medals are given as rewards at school.

We punish bad men to prevent crimes.

We pity the slavish drinkers of rum.

The drunkard's face will publish his vice and his disgrace.

No. 67.—LXVII.

Words of four syllables, the primary accent on the first and the secondary on the third.

Lu' mi na ry	ig no mi ny	mer ce na ry
eu li na ry	cer e mo ny	mil li ner y
mo ment a ry	al i mo ny	or di na ry
nu ga to ry	mat ri mo ny	sem i na ry
nu me ra ry	pat ri mo ny	pul mo na ry
bre vi a ry	pär si mo ny	sub lu na ry
ef' fi ea cy	an ti mo ny	lit e ra ry
del i ea cy	tes ti mo ny	tem po ra ry
in tri ea cy	dröm e da ry	är bi tra ry
eon tu ma cy	preb end a ry	ad ver sa ry
ob sti na cy	see ond a ry	em is sa ry
ae eu ra cy	ex em pla ry	com mis sa ry
ob du ra cy	an ti qua ry	cem e te ry
ex cel len cy	tit u la ry	see re ta ry
com pe ten cy	eus tom a ry	mil i'ta ry
im po ten cy	hon or a ry	sol i ta ry
mis cel la ny	pär ce na ry	sed en ta ry
nee es sa ry	med ul la ry	vol un ta ry

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

trib u ta ry	dys en te ry	man da to ry
sal u ta ry	pres by te ry	pur ga to ry
an cil la ry	prom is so ry	dil a to ry
cap il la ry	pred a to ry	or a to ry
ax il la ry	pref a to ry	dor mi to ry
eor ol la ry	nu ga to ry	mon i to ry
max il la ry	min a to ry	ter ri to ry
ad ver sa ry	au dit o ry	tran sit o ry
al a bäs ter	ex ere to ry	in ven to ry
plan et a ry	jan i za ry	con tro ver sy
stat u a ry	mon as te ry	leg is la tive
sane tu a ry	al le go ry	leg is la ture
sump tu a ry	pred a to ry	leg is la tor

The sun is the brightest luminary.

The moon is the luminary of the night.

Some of the streets and shops in New-York are illuminated by gas-lights.

Potatoes and turneps are common culinary roots used in our kitchens.

We admire the rose for the delicacy of its colors and its sweet fragrance.

There is a near intimacy between drunkenness, poverty, and ruin.

The obstinate will should be subdued.

Matrimony was instituted by God.

Antimony is a hard mineral, and is used to make types, for printing.

A witness must give true testimony.

A dromedary is a large quadruped.

Worldly men make it their primary object, to please themselves : duty holds but a secondary place in their esteem.

It is customary for tipplers to visit taverns.

Grammar is a difficult but ordinary study.

A seminary means a place of instruction.

Napoleon was an arbitrary emperor. He disposed of kingdoms as he chose.

The devil is the great adversary of man.

book, **d**ove, **f**ull, **u**se, **e**an, **ç**haise, **g**em, **t**hin, **th**ou

Food is necessary to animal life.

Alabaster is a kind of marble or lime stone.

An emissary is a secret agent employed to give information to an enemy, or to act as a spy.

The planetary worlds are those stars which go round the sun.

A secretary is a writer, or a scribe.

Our actions are voluntary, proceeding from free will.

The Ohio river has many large tributary streams which contribute to increase its waters.

Pure water and a good air are salutary.

A church is called a sanctuary or holy place.

The dysentery is a painful disease.

A promissory note is a note by which a man promises to pay a sum of money.

The remarks at the beginning of a discourse are called prefatory remarks.

Dilatory people are such as delay to do their work in its proper time.

An orator makes orations; and oratory is the art of public speaking;

The auditory is the company who attend as hearers of a discourse.

No. 68.—LXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

2

Im mor' tal

in fern al

re plev in

pá rent al

ma tern al

a ban don

ae quit tal

pa tern al

pi as ter

en am el

e tern al

pi las ter

im pan nel

in tern al

as sev er

ap par el

dī urn al

dis sev er

u ten sil

noe turn al

de liv er

un cív il

pro eon sul

e lix ir

trī umph al

un cer tain

pre cept or

in form al

in clem ent

com pos ite

bap tis mal

de ter mine

en am or

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

sī roe co	sur ren der	a pos tate
me men to	dis or der	pro mul gate
pi men to	nar cis sus	1
mu lat to	eo los sus	vol ea' no
pal met to	im per feet	Oe to ber
en vel op	in ter pret	in elo sure
de vel op	in hab it	dis elo sure
De cem ber	eo hab it	com po sure
Sep tem ber	pro hib it	ex po sure
No vem ber	dis cred it	fore elo sure
en eum ber	de crep it	dis eöv er
con sid er	in her it	dis eöl or
be wil der	de mer it	re eöv er
mis for tune	pöme gran ate	dis eöm fit
me an der	al ter nate	dis äs ter
en gen der	in tes tate	re päss ing

The soul is immortal ; it will never die.

Our bodies are mortal ; they will soon die.

Utensils are tools to work with. Plows, axes and hoes are utensils for farming ; needles and scissors are utensils for females.

A formal meeting, is one where the forms of ceremony are observed ; when people meet without attending to these formalities, it is called an informal meeting.

Children are sometimes bewildered and lost in the woods.

Sons and daughters inherit the estate and sometimes the infirmities of their parents.

The diurnal motion of the earth is its daily motion and this gives us day and night.

Tobacco is a native plant of America.

Pimento is the plant whose berries we call allspice.

Savage nations inhabit huts and wigwams.

Paternal care and maternal love are great blessings to children, and should be repaid with their duty and affection.

The blowing up of the Fulton at New-York was a terri-

book, döve, full, use, can, chàise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 69 —LXIX.

Bāy	jay	slay	dray	tray	sway
day	lay	may	fray	stray	prey
fay	elay	nay	gray	say	tre ^y
gay	flay	pay	pray	stay	de ^y
hay	play	ra	spray	way	be ^y

No. 70.—LXX.

boy	joy	toy	haw	claw	raw	saw
coy	eloy	eaw	jaw	flaw	craw	law
hoy	troy	daw	law	maw	straw	paw

No. 71.—LXXI

swamp	smalt	swart	pōrt	live	glōve
wasp	spalt	quart	mōst	eōme	wōrk
was	salt	pōrk	doll	sōme	wōrst
halt	want	fōrt	loll	dōve	shōve
alt	wart	spōrt	give	lōve	mōnk

No. 72 —LXXII.

bow	mow	sow	wōrm	dīrt	squīrt
cow	now	vow	frōnt	flīrt	fīrst
how	brow	kēy	wōnt	shīrt	ward
plow	prow	buoy	wōrt	skīrt	wārm

The farmer cuts his grass to make hay.

Bricks are made of clay baked in a kiln.

You may play on the mow of hay.

A dray is a kind of low cart.

When we eat we move the under jaw ; but the upper jaw of most animals is fixed.

Little boys are fond of toys.

The sting of a wasp is very painful.

A swamp is wet spongy land.

A monk lives in retirement from the world.

Law is a rule of action by which men in a state are to be

bär, fall what, prey marine, pin, bird, möve,

Smalt is a blue glass of cobalt.

Malt is barley steeped in water, fermented and dried in a kiln; of this are made ale and beer.

No. 73.—LXXIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

Lad' der	shel ter	chärt ér	chär nel
blad der	fil tēr	lob ster	bar ren
nad der	mil ter	tes ter	flor in
öd der	chap ter	mon ster	rob in
al cer	suf fer	glis ter	eof fin
ean cer	pil fer	chat ter	muf fin
ad der	bad ger	shat ter	bod kin
shuq der	led ger	elut ter	wel kin
ud der	ank er	flut ter	nap kin
el der	eank er	plat ter	pip kin
gan der	hank er	smat ter	bus kin
an der	tum bler	spat ter	gob lin
gen der	sad dler	shiv er	mes lin
len der	ant ler	sliv er	bar on
en der	skim mer	quiv er	ean on
en der	glim mer	eul ver	flag on
in der	prop er	tor por	wag on
in der	elap per	er ror	fel on
in der	skip per	ter ror	gal lon
on der	slip per	mir ror	lem on
in der	erop per	hor ror	gam mon
lun der	as per	cen sor	mam mon
lun der	pros per	spon sor	com mon
un der	cen ser	sec tor	ean non
r der	dress er	satch el	cit ron
of der	äft er	flan nel	ten on
rur der	räft er	chap el	ean ton
if fer	rant er	grav el	pist on

book, döve, full, use, ean, čnaise, gem, thin, thou.

of fer	proe tor	trav el	sex ton
eof fer	chan tel	pöm mel	kin bo
scof fer	eud tel	bush el	stue eo
prof fer	hatch el	chan cel	dit to

The farmer hatchels flax ; he sells corn by the bushel, and butter by the firkin.

Little boys and girls love to ride in a wagon.

Four quarts make a gallon. A barrel is thirty gallons more or less.

Lemons grow on trees in warm climates.

The robin is a pretty singing bird.

A napkin is a kind of towel.

Brass is a compound of copper and zink.

A cancer is a sore not easily cured.

Firemen have ladders to climb upon houses.

The farmer foddors his cattle in winter.

The sailor steers a vessel with a rudder

A gander is white and a goose gray.

Broom-corn grows with a long slender stalk.

The eye is a very tender organ, and one of the most useful members of the body.

No. 74.—LXXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

1 Brace let	dri ver	tu mor	eri sis
di et	ma jor	la bor	gra ter
qui et	mi nor	ta bor	fo eus
se cret	stu por	ce dar	mu eus
po et	ju ror	eo lon	bo lus
to phet	pre ter	de mon	fla grant
eýe let	tu tor	i ron	va grant
tu mult	pri or	a pron	ty rant
böl ster	ra zor	dew lap	de cent
höl ster	tre mor	eru et	re cent
gra ver	hu mor	ha sis	no cent
qua ver	ru mor	nha sis	lu cent

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

ri dent	va cant	nee dy	ha zy
oru dent	flu ent	cro ny	la zy
stu dent	fre quent	pu ny	do zy
u gent	se quent	va ry	slee zy
re gent	ri ot	du ty	jäs per
eo gent	pi lot	na vy	brave ry
il lent	bare foot	gra vy	bribe ry
ase ment	pre cept	safe ty	nice ty
ave ment	pōst script	sure ty	scene ry
növe ment	o vert	glo ry	slave ry
no ment	ru by	sto ry	vī sor
no nent	spī cy	era zy	slän der

Ladies wear bracelets on their arms.

Watts was a very good poet ; he wrote good songs.

Rabbits hide themselves in secret places.

A bolster is put at the head of a bed.

Men in old age love a quiet life.

A graver is a tool for engraving on stone.

A holster is a case for carrying a pistol.

The driver is one who drives a team.

A minor is a young person not twenty one years old

Miners work in mines under ground.

A juror is one who sits to try causes and give a verdict according to the evidence.

The rose emits a pleasant flavor.

Labor makes us strong and healthy.

You must stop at a colon whilst you can count one, two, three.

A pastor of a church does not like to see vacant seats in his church.

Girls wear aprons to keep their frocks clean.

Nero was a wicked tyrant.

All persons should wear a decent dress.

A major is an officer next above a captain.

A vagrant is a wandering lazy fellow.

Cedar is the most durable species of wood.

A postscript is something added to a letter

The streets of cities are covered with pavements.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 75.—LXXV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second:

Ar rī' val	die ta tor	dis fig ure
ap prōv al	tes ta tor	trans fig ure
co e val	en vī ron	con jee ture
re fu sal	pa na do	de ben ture
re prī sal	tor na do	in den ture
pe ru sal	bra va do	en rap ture
de ere tal	tor pe do	con tex ture
re cī tal	lum ba go	com mix ture
re quī tal	vī ra go	con tin ue
prī me val	far ra go	for bid ding
un e qual	pro vī so	un er ring
co e qual	po ta toc	pro ceed ing
re new al	oe ta vō	ex ceed ing
ī de al	sub serī ber	sub al tern
il le gal	re vī val	es pou sal
de nī al	en dān ger	en coun ter
de erī al	de cī pher	ren coun ter
tri bu nal	ma neu ver	a vow al
a eu men	hī a tus	ad vow son
le gu men		dis loy al
dis sēi zin	con fess' or	dis cour age
in cī sor	ag gress or	en cour age
ere a tor	sue cess or	me lās ses
spee ta tor	pre fig ure	de pārt ure

We often wait for the arrival of the mail.

Coeval signifies of the same age.

Reprisal is a retaking. When an enemy takes a ship, the injured party retakes a ship or ships by way of satisfaction, and this is reprisal.

Our blood is often chilled at the recital of acts of cruelty.

Requital is a recompense for some act.

Primeval denotes what was first or original

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

A tribunal is a court for deciding causes.

Acumen denotes quickness of perception.

Illegal is the same as unlawful. It is illegal to steal fruit from another's orchard or garden.

A virago is a turbulent masculine woman. No one loves a virago.

Melasses is the sirup which ~~dresses~~ drains from sugar when it is cooling.

The potatoe is a native plant of America.

No. 76.—LXXVI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the last.

1

Ap per tain
su per vene
in ter vene
im por tune
op por tune
in se cure
in ter fere
pre ma ture
im ma ture
ad ver tise
re com pose
de com pose
in ter pose
pre dis pose
re in state
im po lite
re u nite
dis u nite
dis re pute
in ter leave
in ter weave
mis be have
un der cive

pre con cive
o ver drive
dis ap prove
o ver reach
o ver look
dis in thrall
re in stall
dis es teem
mis de mean
un fore seen
fore or dain
o ver strain
as cer tain
en ter tain

2

dis in ter'
in ter sperse
re im burse
cū eum volve
o ver hang
o ver match
dis en bärk
un der sell

dis an nul
o ver whelm
mis in form
eoun ter act
in di rect
in cor rect
in ter sect
con tra dict
o ver set
in ter mit
rep re sent
dis con tent
cū eum vent
un der went
o ver shoot
in ter cept
in ter rupt
o ver top

1

un der go'
o ver leap
o ver sleep
dis an near

book, döve, full, use, can, çhaise, gem, thin, thou.

moun tain eer	fī nan cier	o ver cäst
en ġin eer	brig a dier	re in vest
dom i neer	gren a dier	eo ex ist
mu ti neer	bom bar dier	pre ex ist
pī o neer	deb q nair	in ter mix
aue tion eer	res er voir	o ver thrōw
o ver seer	o ver joy	o ver flōw
pri va teer	mis em ploy	o ver lāy
vol un teer	²	dis o bey
gaz et teer	in ex pert'	dis al low'

No. 77.—LXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² At' las	cop y	hur ry	flab by
sue cor	hap py	flur ry	shab by
hon or	pop py	sul try	tab by
ran cor	pup py	en try	lob by
can dor	sun dry	sen try	grit ty
splen dor	bel fry	gen try	put ty
rig or	fel ly	win try	lev y
vig or	car ry	vest ry	bev y
val or	mar ry	pit y	priv y
fer vor	par ry	scan ty	en vy
sculp tor	beŕ ry	plen ty	dox y
clam or	fer ry	tes ty	prox y
ten nis	cher ry	bet ty	cōl or
elas sis	mer ry	pet ty	wōr ry
ax is	per ry	pret ty,	pärt y
fan cy	sor ry	dit ty	är bor
pen ny	cur ry	wit ty	här bor

An atlas is a book of maps.

You must be good or you cannot be happy

When you make letters look at your copy.

The poppy is a large flower.

The nunny barks, as well as the dog.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

The place where the bell hangs in the steeple is called the belfry.

Horses carry men on their backs

We cross the ferry in a boat.

The cherry is an acid fruit.

We are sorry when a good man dies.

Never do your work in a hurry.

Boys like a warm fire in a wintry day.

The farmer likes to have a plenty of hay for his cattle, and oats for his horses.

The lilly is a very pretty flower.

Glass is made fast in the window with putty.

No. 78.—LXXVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Ban' ish ment	pol y glot	ten den cy
blan dish ment	bur ga mot	pun gen cy
pun ish ment	an te päst	elem en cy
rav ish ment	in ter est	eur ren cy
ped i ment	pen te cost	sol ven cy
sed i ment	hal i but	bank rupt cy
al i ment	fur be lōw	sum ma ry
com pli ment	bed fel lōw	land la dy
lin i ment	cie a trix	rem e dy
mer ri ment	par a dox	com e dy
det ri ment	sar don yx	per fi dy
sen ti ment	Sat ur day	mel o dy
doe u ment	hol i day	mon o dy
teg u ment	run a way	par o dy
mon u ment	ear a way	pros o dy
in stru ment	cäst a way	eus to dy
con ti nent	leg a cy	'eru' ci fix
eal a mint	fal la cy	dī a lect
id i ot	pol i cy	o ri ent
gal i ot	in fan cy	a pri cot

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

va gran cy
lu na cy
de cen cy
pa pa cy
re gen cy
pī ra cy
eo gen cy
se ere cy

pri va cy
po ten cy
pli an cy
flu en cy
mu ti ny
seru ti ny
pī o ny
sī mo ny

i ro ny
di a ry
ro sa ry
no ta ry
vo ta ry
gro cer y
dra per y
i vo ry

No. 79.—LXXIX.

Words of four syllables, ascended on the second.

¹
A e' ri al
an nu i ty
me mo ri al
de mo ni æ
am mo ni æ
ad ju di cate
e lu ci date
im me di ate
re pu di ate
col le gi ate
ex fo li ate
in e bri ate
ex eo ri ate
ap pro pri ate
in fu ri ate
al le vi ate
ab bre vi ate
an nī hi late
æ eu mu late
il lu min ate
e nu mer ate
re mu ner ate
in eor po rate

no ta ri al
ma te ri al
im pe ri al
ar te ri al
ar mo ri al
mer eu ri al
em po ri um
sen so ri um
tra pe zi um
eri te ri on
cen tu ri on
al lo di al
al lo di um
en eo mi um
tra ge di an
com e di an
col le gi an
cor ne li an
bar ba ri an
gram ma ri an
in fe ri or
su pe ri or
an te ri or

in te ri or
post e ri or
ex te ri or
pro pri e tor
ex tra ne ous
spon ta ne ous
eu ta ne ous
er ro ne ous
ter ra que ous
tār ta re ous
com mo di ous
fe lo ni ous
har mo ni ous
gra tu it ous
for tu it ous
lux u ri ant
e lu so ry
il lu so ry
col lu so ry
so ci e ty
im pu ri ty
se eu ri ty
ob seu ri ty

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move,

All clouds float in the aerial regions.

The aerial songsters are birds of the air.

Grave stones are placed by graves, as memorials of the dead. They call to our remembrance our friends who are buried under or near them.

The blossoms of spring send forth an agreeable smell.

There is an immediate communication between the heart and brain.

Men who have been instructed in colleges, are said to have a collegiate education.

Laudanum is given to alleviate pain.

The sun illuminates our world.

Our bodies are material, and will return to dust; but our souls are immaterial, and will not die.

Arterial blood, is that which flows from the heart, through the arteries.

An actor of a tragedy upon a stage, is called a tragedian.

A collegian is a student at college.

God has made two great lights for our world, the sun and the moon: the sun is the superior light, and the moon is the inferior or lesser light.

The exterior part of a house, is the outside; the interior is that within.

No. 80.—LXXX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Mus' lin	gor don	con gress	ab ject
linch pin	kitch en	prog ress	ob ject
res in	chick en	for tress	sub ject
ros in	mar tin	mis tress	ver dict
mat in	slov en	but tress	rel ict
sat in	grif fin	rick ets	dis trict
spav in	ur chin	spir its	in stinct
rib in	dol phin	non plus	rab bet
fal con	pip pin	gram pus	gib bet
ten don	hår ness	por pess	sher bet
lat in	wit ness	brick bat	dul cet
cor don	in gress	per fect	lån cet

book, döve, full, use, can, çhaise, gem, thin, thou.

buf fet	buck et	bil let	cor net
fid get	blank et	fil let	hor net
bud get	mär ket	skil let	bur net
rack et	bäs ket	mil let	trum pet
latch et	eäs ket	col let	lap pet
fresh et	brisk et	gul let	tip pet
jack et	mus ket	mul let	eär pet
plack et	val et	eam let	elar et
brack et	tab let	ham let	gar ret
tick et	trip let	gim blet	fer ret
erick et	gob let	in let	tur ret
wick et	corse let	bon net	off sét
dock et	mal let	son net	on set
pock et	pal let	run net	cor set
sock et	wal let	gär ment	bul let

The old Romans used to write in the Latin language.

The linchpin secures the cart wheel upon the cart.

Satin is a rich glossy silk.

The falcon is a bird of the hawk kind.

Ladies should know how to manage a kitchen.

The little chickens follow the hen.

The martin builds its nest near the house.

A witness must tell all the truth in court.

Our congress meet once a year to make laws.

The sloven seldom keeps his hands clean.

The dolphin is a sea fish.

A boy can harness a horse in a wagon.

We harness horses for the coach or the gig.

A good mistress will keep her house in order.

The grampus is a large fish, living in the sea.

Porpoise signifies hog fish, and he is so called from his shape, or from rooting for food.

Brickbats are pieces of broken bricks.

The doctor bleeds his patients with a lancet.

When large hail-stones fall on the house they make a great racket.

The little boy likes to have a new jacket.

oar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move,

No. 81.—LXXXI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

2

Revengeful	inventive	inactive
forgetful	perceptive	deceptive
inventful	presumptive	effective
neglectful	consumptive	objection
languishful	deceptive	elective
trustful	assertive	adhesive
cessful	abusive	cohesive
skillful	digestive	decisive
colleagues	expulsive	corrosive
prosperity	compulsive	abusive
perspective	impulsive	conclusive
corrective	repulsive	exclusive
ventive	defensive	inclusive
indictive	offensive	elusive
effusive	subversive	delusive
tractive	discurive	allusive
lustrative	excurive	illusive
subjunctive	incurive	collusive
conjunctive	successive	obtrusive
inductive	excessive	intrusive
produtive	progressive	protrusive
lestrative	oppressive	evasive
constructive	expressive	persuasive
incensive	impressive	assuasive
eventive	submissive	disuasive
attentive	permissive	unfastidious
reventive	transmissive	unfeeling

We are apt to live forgetful of our continual dependence on the will of God.

We should not trust our lives to unskillful doctors or drunken sailors.

Washington was a successful general.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

A prospective view, means a view before us.

Perspective glasses are such as we look through, to see things at a distance. Telescopes are perspective glasses.

Rum, gin, brandy and whiskey, are destructive enemies to mankind. They destroy more lives than wars, famine and pestilence.

An attentive boy will improve in learning.

Putrid bodies emit an offensive smell.

The drunkard's course is progressive; he begins by drinking a little, and shortens his life by drinking to excess.

The sloth is an inactive, slow animal.

The president of the United States is elective once every four years. He is chosen by electors who are elected by people of the different states.

No. 82.—LXXXII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the first.

Ju' di ea ture	spir it u ous	car i ea ture
ex' pli ea tive	spir it u al	tem per a ture
pal li a tive	lin e a ment	lit e ra ture
spee u la tive	vis ion a ry	ag ri cul ture
cop u la tive	mis sion a ry	hor ti cul ture
nom i na tive	dic tion a ry	pres by te ry
op e ra tive	sta tion a ry	des ul to ry
fig u ra tive	es tu a ry	prom on to ry
veg e ta tive	ac cess o ry	per emp to ry
im i ta tive	min i a ture	cas u is try

No. 83.—LXXXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

² Rel a tive	prim i tive	ad jee tive
ab la tive	pur ga tive	ob vi ous
nar ra tive	len i tive	en vi ous
lax a tive	tran si tive	per vi ous
ex ple tive	sen si tive	pat u lous
neg a tive	sub stan tive	ner il ous

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move.

scur ril ous	sed u lous	pop u lous
mär vel ous	glan du lous	quer u lous
friv o lous	gran u lous	in fa mous
fab u lous	pen du lous	blas phe mous
neb u lous	scrof u lous	de' vi ous
glob u lous	em u lous	pre-vi ous
cred u lous	trem u lous	li bel ous

No. 84.--LXXXIV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Bon' fire	spend thrift	cal dron	wör ship
sam phire	sur feit	chal dron	stär light
sap phire	des cant	saf fron	mid night
quag mire	ped ant	mod ern	up right†
em pire	pend ant	bick ern	in sight
um pire	ver dant	lan tern	for feit
wel fare	sol emn	cis tern	sur feit
hård ware	col umn	pat tern	non sūt
wind pipe	vol ume	slat tern	ser geant
bag pipe	än swer	bit tern	gär den
horn pipe	con quer	tav ern	mer chant
brim stone	cor sair	göv ern	doub let
san guine	grand eur	stub born	fore head
pris tine	phys ics	check er	vine yard
trib une	tac tics	vic ar	cuck oo
for tune	op tics	heif er	coop er
land scape	cal ends	cham fer	wa ter
pam phlet	for ward	pärs nep	inaw'k ish
proph et	rich es	friend ship	awk ward
con tract	ash es	hård ship	dwarf ish

Brimstone is a mineral which is dug from the earth.

Children should answer questions politely.

When the sun shines with clearness, it is the most splendid

object that we can see

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Pot and pearl ashes are made from common ashes.

Thirty-six bushels of coal make one chaldron.

Saffron is a well known garden plant.

We put a candle in a lantern to keep the wind from blowing it out.

A wooden cistern is not very durable.

Many persons spend too much time at taverns.

Mules are sometimes very stubborn animals.

The cuckoo visits us early in the spring.

Parsneps and carrots have a long tap root.

At midnight we are on one side of the earth, and the sun is on the other side.

A merchant is one who exports and imports goods, or who buys and sells goods by wholesale.

Water flows along a descent by the force of gravity.

God governs the world in infinite wisdom; the Bible teaches us that it is our duty to worship him.

It is a solemn thing to die and appear before God.

No. 85.—LXXXV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

² Cher' u bim	por cu pine	scor pi on
ser a phim	or i gin	bar ris ter
mär tyr dom	jav e lin	dul ci mer
id i om	rav e lin	mar i ner
draw ing room	här le quin	cor o ner
cat a plasm	myr mi don	can is ter
os tra cism	lex i con	min is ter
gal li cism	dec a gon	sin is ter
scep ti cism†	oc ta gon	pres by ter
syl lo gism	pen ta gon	quick sil ver
her o ism	hep ta gon	met a phor
bär ba rism	hex a gon	bach e lor
as ter ism	pol y gon	chän cel lor
aph e rism	cham pi on	em-pe ror
mag net ism	pom pi on	con quer or

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

en a tor	ca pi as	pow er ful
r a tor	ca ri es	ca ve at
oun sel or	se ri es	bāy o net
d it or	u ní eorn	rose ma ry
red it or	pōr ti eo	frūit e ry
ion i tor	au dit or	fool e ry
n ces tor	al'ma nack	drōll e ry
ar a möur	wa ter fall	straw ber ry
op per as	quad ra ture	qual i ty
ol i ties	war ri or	lau re at
em or i hoids	wa ter man	house wife ry
i	salt cel lar	buoy an cy
e' qui em	e' qui nox	2
i a phragm	coun ter poise	soph' is try
hām ber lain	coun ter mārch	por phy ry
li a per	coun ter sign	proph e cy
ne te or	boun ti ful	off scour ing

cherubim is a Hebrew word in the plural number.

We admire the heroism of the general, more than the rash ambition of the duelist.

We ought to pity the mistakes of the ignorant, and try to correct them.

The porcupine can raise his sharp quills, in the same manner as a hog erects his bristles.

All mankind have their origin from Adam.

A lexicon is a dictionary explaining words.

Goliath was the champion of the Philistines.

Pompions are commonly called *pumpkins*.

The sting of a scorpion is poisonous and fatal.

Mariners are sailors who navigate ships on the high seas.

We put tea in a canister to keep its flavor.

Quicksilver is heavier than lead; and it flows like a liquid, but without moisture.

Abraham was the great ancestor of the Hebrews.

Cicero was the most celebrated of the Roman orators.

If John sells goods to James on credit, John is the creditor, and James is the debtor.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 86.—LXXXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Com pel ²	be get	pro jeet	ex tinet
dis pel	for get	tra jeet	de funct
ex pel	re gret	ob jeet	de eoet
re pel	be set	sub jeet	de duet
im pel	un fit	de jeet	in duct
pro pel	sub mit	de feet	eon duct
före tell	ad mit	af feet	ob struet
ful fill	e mit	ef feet	in struet
dis till	re mit	in feet	eon struet
in still	trans mit	e leet	re plant
ex till	com mit	se leet	im plant
ex tol	per mit	re fleet	sup plant
ja pan	tom tit	in fleet	dis plant
tre pan	ae quit	neg leet	träns plant
rat an	out wit	eol leet	le vant
di van	re aet	eon nect	de scent
be gin	en aet	re speet	la ment
vith in	com paet	sus peet	aug ment
un pin	re fraet	e rect	af fix
kere in	in fraet	cor rect	pre fix
a non	sub traet	di rect	in fix
up on	de traet	de tect	träns fix
per haps	re traet	pro tect	pro lix
re volt	con traet	ad diet	com mix
a dult	pro traet	pre diet	com ment
re sult	ab stract	af fliet	eon sent
insult	dis traet	in fliet	fo ment
eon sult	ex traet	con fliet	fer ment
de cant	trans aet	de piet	dis sent
re cant	re jeet	re strict	in tent
a het	e jeet	sue cinet	eon tent
ea flot	in ieet	dis tinet	ex tent

bär, fall what, prey marine, pin, bīrd, möve.

e vent	com plāint	ae count	be lōw
re print	re strāint	al low	be stōw
pre text	con strāint	bash aw	af frōnt
re lax	dis trāint	with draw	con frōnt
per plex	ae quāint	be dew	re prōve
an nex	ap point	es chew	dis prōve
de vour	dis joint	re new	im prōve
a loud	a noint	fore shōw	re ply

Heavy clouds foretell a shower of rain.

The ratan is a long slender reed : it grows in Java.

Good children will submit to the will of their parents.

The tomtit is a pretty little bird.

We elect men to make our laws for us.

Idle children neglect their books when young, and thus reject their advantages.

The little busy bees collect honey from flowers ; they never neglect their employment.

The neck connects the head with the body.

Children should respect and obey their parents.

Parents protect and instruct their children.

Satan afflicted Job with sore boils.

The lady instructs her pupils how to spell and read.

Teachers should try to implant good ideas in the minds of their pupils.

The kind mother laments the death of a dear infant.

A bashaw is a title of honor among the Turks ; a governor.

“If sinners entice thee, consent thou not,” but withdraw from their company.

No. 87.—LXXXVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Fis' cal	pit eōal	men tal	tim brel
of fal	mor al	mor tal	mōn grel
orm al	cen tral	ves tal	quar rel
lis mal	vas sal	revel	squīr rel

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

hand sel	hurt ful	eus tom	kins man
chis el	wist ful	bot tom	hunts man
dam sel	lust ful	plat form	foot man
trav ail	mad am	sär casm	grog ram
ten dril	mill dam	mi asm	cap stan
ster il	bed lam	fan ta sm	syl van
nos tril	buck ram	soph ism	gär den
tran quil	bal sam	bap tism	fam ine
hand bill	em blem	al um	sär dine
wind mil	prob lem	vel lum	en gine
gam bol	sys tem	min im	mär line
sym bol	pil grim	nos trum	er min
foot stool	king dom	frus trum	ver min
pis tol	sol dom	tur ban	jas min
hand ful	earl dom	or gan	rap ine
venge ful	wis dom	or phan	doe trine
wish ful	ven om	horse man	des tine
bash ful	mush room	cär man	phal anx
skill ful	tran som	wörk man	sir en
help ful	blos som	pen man	in grain
bliss ful	phan tom	ger man	pär boil
fret ful	symp tom	church man	britch ing

Charcoal is wood charred, or burned to a coal.

Pit coal is dug from the earth for fuel.

Never quarrel with your playmates.

A squirrel will climb a tree quicker than a boy.

A ship is a vessel with three masts.

The nose has two nostrils through which we breathe and smell.

We sit on chairs and put our feet on a footstool.

The farmer sows his grain by handfuls.

Children may be helpful to their parents.

Try to be a skillful workman.

An artist is one who is skillful in some art.

A fox is said to be an artful animal.

Little boys and girls must not be fretful.

oar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move,

A kingdom is a country ruled by a king.

A wise man will make a good use of his knowledge

A chill is a symptom of fever.

The chewing of tobacco is a useless custom.

No. 88.—LXXXVIII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

¹ Boat swain	fore top	re gress
bēar main	main top	cy press
chief tain	chām b̄er	fa mous
neu ter	shōul der	spī nous
new ter	mōld er	vī nous
bea ver	rān ger	se rous
cleav er	mān ger	po rous
weav er	strān ger	nī trous
sew or	dān ger	griev ous
ay er	cī pher-	treat ment
pray er	twī light	wain scot
nay or	moon light	main mast
oy er	day light	hīnd mōst
col ter	sky light	fore mōst
no hair	fore sight	sign pōst
trait or	pōr trait	by law
home wards	bōw sprit	rain bōw
o wards	tī dings	fly blōw
wa ges	dō ings	ca lix
brech es	moor ings	phe nix,
pray on	fire arms	re flux
corn	twecz ers	week day
home spun	heed less	Frī day
snow drop	gress	pay day

The Boatswain takes care of the ship's rigging

Pewter is made chiefly of tin and lead.

The fur of the beaver makes the best hats.

The weaver weaves yarn into cloth.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, know

Oak trees produce acorns, and little animals eat them.

Spring is the first season of the year.

The planet Saturn has a bright ring around it.

The mason puts a layer of mortar between bricks

The mayor of a city is the chief magistrate.

Judas was a traitor: he betrayed his master: that is, he gave him up to his enemies.

The hair that is over the forehead is called a foretop.

The farmer feeds his horse in a manger.

We should be attentive and helpful to strangers.

Firearms were not known a few hundred years ago.

Intemperance is the grievous sin of our country.

Parents deserve the kind treatment of children.

The United States have a large extent of seacoast.

The rainbow is a token that the world will not be drowned again, but that the regular seasons will continue.

A portrait is a picture bearing the likeness of a person.

Mohair is made of camel's hair.

Pay the laborer his wages when he has done his work.

Prayer is a duty, but it is in vain to pray, without a sincere desire of heart to obtain what we pray for: to repeat the words of a prayer, without such desire, is solemn mockery.

No. 89.—LXXXIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

2

Du ress'	ca ress	dis tress	ro bust
a mäss	ad dress	as sess	ad just
re päss	re dress	pos sess	un just
sur päss	ag gress	a miss	in trust
eui rass	trans gress	re miss	dis trust
mo rass	de press	dis miss	mis trust
ac cess	re press	em boss	un mixt
re cess	im press	a cross	be twixt
ex cess	op press	ma tross	a vert
con fess	sup press	dis cuss	sub vert
un less	ex press	ac cost	re vert

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

li vert	im pört	con trast	di vest
con vert	com pört	a midst	in vest
per vert	sup pört	in fest	be quest
al lert	trans pört	sug gest	re quest
n ert	re sort	di gest	sub sist
ex pert	as sort	be hest	re sist
le sert	de tort	mo lest	de sist
n sert	re tort	ar rest	in sist
is sert	con tort	de test	con sist
es eort	dis tort	con test	per sist
le pört	ex tort	pro test	as sist
re pört	un hurt	at test	un twist

The miser amasses riches, and keeps his money where it will do no good.

Confess your sins and forsake them.

Unless you study you will not learn.

The fond mother loves to caress her babe.

Paul addressed Felix upon the subject of a future judgment.

Bridges are made across rivers.

An unjust judge may give a false judgment.

William Tell was an expert archer.

The fearful man will desert his post in battle.

Wolves infest new countries and destroy the sheep.

We detest robbers and pirates.

Good children will not molest the little birds in their nest, nor steal their eggs.

The wicked transgress the laws of God.

No. 90.—XC.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Tri en' ni al	sep ten ni al	lix iv i um
lix iv i al	sex ten ni al	e ques tri an
mil len ni al	ter res tri al	il lit er ate
quad ren ni al	col lat er al	a dul ter ate
per en ni al	de lir i um	as sev er ate

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

de cem vi rate	e rad i eate	ae com mo date
e lab o rate	cer-tif i eate	com mensu rate
eor rob o rate	in del i eate	in ves ti gate
in vig o rate	pre var i eate	re tal i ate
de lin e ate	au then tie ate	con cil i ate
e vap o rate	do mes tie ate	ea lum ni ate
in ac cu rate	prog nos tic ate	de mon stra tive
ea pac i tate	in tox i eate	de riv a tive
re sus ci tate	re cip ro eate	con serv a tive
de bil i tate	e quiv o eate	de fin i tive
fa cil i tate	in val i date	in fin i tive
de cap i tate	con sol i date	re trib u tive
pre cip i tate	in tim i date	con see u tive
in def in ite	di lap i date	ex ee u tive

A triennial assembly is one which continues three years, or is held once in three years.

The parliament of Great Britain is septennial, that is, formed once in seven years.

The sun and a dry wind will soon evaporate water on the ground.

It is difficult to eradicate vicious habits.

Never retaliate an injury, even on an enemy.

Never equivocate nor prevaricate, but tell the plain truth.

A definitive sentence is one that is final.

Liquors that intoxicate are to be avoided as poison.

Love and friendship conciliate favor and esteem.

No. 91.—XCI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Ae quire	per spire	re quire	ex plore
ad mire	sus pire	in quire	re store
as pire	ex pire	e squire	se cure
re spire	de sire	a dore	pro cure
trans pire	re tire	be fore	ob seure
in spire	en tire	de plore	en dure
con spire	at tire	im plore	ab jure

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

ad jure	pro mote	re ceive	im pēach
al lure	de note	per ceive	ap prōach
de mure	re fute	de rive	en crōach
im mure	con fute	de prīve	re prōach
ma nure	sa lute	ar rive	be seech
in ure	di lute	con trīve	con gēal
im pure	pol lute	re vīve	re pēal
as sure	vo lute	sur vīve	ap pēal
ma ture	per mute	un glue	re vēal
de cease	com pute	al cove	gen teel
de crease	de pute	o pake	as sail
re lease	dis pute	un true	out sail
in crease	be have	re möve	de tail
pre cise	en slave	be hoove	re tail
con cise	for gave	ap pröve	en tail
mo rose	en grave	ac erue	cur tail
jo cose	de prave	dis seize	a vail
im brue	sud due	ap prise	pre vail
dis cōurse	in due	as size	be wail
u nite	a chieve	re lief	con tröl
ig nite	ag grieve	be hōof	en röll
in vīte	re prieve	a lōof	pa tröl
re mote	re trieve	re pröof	ob ligē

People admire the beautiful flowers of spring.

The rainbow excites our admiration.

Men acquire property by industry and economy ; but it is more easy to acquire property than it is to keep it.

Farmers put manure on their fields, to enrich the land and obtain good crops.

The light on this side of the moon, increases all the time, from new to full moon ; and then it decreases, till it becomes new moon again ; and so it continues increasing and decreasing.

Wise farmers contrive to procure a good living, by honest labor, and commonly succeed.

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

A field requires a good fence to secure the crops.

The clouds often obscure the sky in the night, and deprive us of the light of the moon and stars.

You must not try to deceive your parents.

The buds of the trees survive the winter; and when the warm sun shines, in the spring, the leaves and blossoms come forth upon the trees, the grass revives, and springs up from the ground.

Before you rise in the morning or retire at night, give thanks to God for his mercies, and implore the continuance of his protection.

No. 92.—XCII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

1

Be tween	sus tain	en twine	re vere
ea reen	ea jole	pōst pone	se vere
eam paigh	eon sole	de throne	com peer
ar raigh	pis tole	en throne	ea reer
or dain	mis rule	a tone	bre viēr
dis dain	hu mane	je june	bab oon
re gain	in sane	tri une	buf foon
com plain	ob scene	com mune	dra goon
ex plain	gan grene	at tune	rae eoon
a main	ter rene	e scape	doub loon
de main	con vene	e lope	bal loon
do main	com bine	de clare	gal loon
re frain	de fine	in snare	shal loon
re strain	re fine	de spair	fōre noon
dis train	eon fine	prē pare	lam poon
eon strain	sa line	re pair	hār poon
eon tain	de eline	com pare	mon soon
ob tain	ea nine	im pair	bas soon
de tain	re pine	sin cere	fes toon
per tain	su pine	ad here	pal troon
at tain	en shrine	eo here	dis ōwn
dis tain	di vine	aus tere	un knōwn

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

un sown	a light	a wait	eon töur
a dö	de light	de ceit	be sides
out dö	a right	eon ceit	re ceipt
a gō	af fright	a möur	re liëve

When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, we call it new ; but you must not think that it is more new at that time, than it was when it was full : we mean, that it begins anew, to show us the side on which the sun shines.

“ God ordained the sun to rule the day ; and the moon and stars to give light by night.”

The laws of nature are sustained by the immediate presence and agency of God.

The heavens declare an Almighty power that made them.

The science of astronomy explains the causes of day and night, and why the sun, and moon, and stars appear to change their places in the heavens.

Air contains the vapors that rise from the earth ; and it sustains them, till they fall in dews, and in showers of rain, or in snow or hail.

Grape vines entwine their tendrils round the branches of trees.

Laws are made to restrain the bad, and protect the good.

Glue will make pieces of wood cohere.

The careful ant prepares food for winter.

We often compare childhood to the morning : morning is the first part of the day, and childhood is the first stage of human life.

Do not postpone till to-morrow what you should do to-day.

A harpoon is an instrument for striking whales.

Monsoon is a wind in the East Indies, that blows six months from one quarter, and then six months from another.

Be careful to keep your house in good repair.

Refrain from all evil ; keep no company with immoral men.

Never complain of unavoidable calamities.

Let all your words be sincere, and never deceive.

book, dōve, full, use, ean, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 93.—XCIII

Words of four syllables, the full accent on the third and a weak accent on the first.

¹
An te ce' dent
dis a gree ment
cīr eum ja cent
re en fōrce ment
pre en gage ment
en ter tain ment
in eo he rent
in de cī sive
su per vī sor
al li ga tor
mē di a tor
bas ti na do
brag ga do cio
mis de mean or
ap pa ra tus
af fi da vit

²
ad a man tine
man u fae ture
su per struc ture
per ad ven ture
met a mor phose
in nu en do
su per eär go
in ter nun cio
är ma dil lo
man i fes to
laz a ret to
dis en eum ber
pred e ces sor
in ter ces sor

mal e fae tor
ben e fae tor
met a phys ies
math e mat ies
dis in her it
e va nes cent
con va les cent
ef flo res cent
eor res pond ent
in de pend ent
re im burse ment
dis con tent ment
om ni pres ent
in ad vert ent
pre ex ist ent
eo ex ist ent
in ter mit tent
in ter mar ry
o ver shad ōw
ae ci dent al
in ci dent al
o ri en tal
fun da ment al
or na ment al
sae ra ment al
reg i ment al
det ri ment al
mon u ment al
in stru ment al
hor i zon tal
dis a vow al

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

Gage is a French word, and signifies to pledge.

The banks engage to redeem their notes with specie, and they are obliged to fulfill their engagements.

To pre-engage means to engage before hand.

I am not at liberty to purchase goods which are pre-engaged to another person.

To disengage, is to free from a previous engagement.

A mediator is a third person who interposes to adjust a dispute between parties at variance.

Christ is the mediator between an offended God and offending man.

No. 94.—XCIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Nouns.

²
Cin' na mon
et y mon
grid i ron
and i ron
skel e ton
sim ple ton
buf fa lo
cap ri eorn
eal i eo
in di go
ver ti go
eal i ber
bed chām ber
cin na bar
of fi cer
eul len der
lav en der
prov en der
cyl in der
in te ger
seav en ber

här bin ger
por rin ger
stöm a cher
ob se quies
prom is es
eöm pass es
am ber gris
em pha sis
¹
di' o cese
o li o
o ver plus
pu is sance
nu ele us
ra di us
²
blun' der buss
syl la bus
in eu bus
sär di us
sir i us
eal a mus

mit ti mus

Adjectives.

¹
du te ous
a que ous
du bi ous
te di ous
o di ous
stu di-ous
eo pi ous
ea ri ous
se ri ous
glo ri ous
eu ri ous
fu ri ous
spu ri ous
lu min ous
glu tin ous
mu tin ous
ru in ous
lu di erous
dän ger ous

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

nu-mer ous	rav en ous	vig or ous
o dor ous	om in ous	val or ous
hu mor ous	res in ous	am or ous
rī ot ous	glut ton ous	elam or ous
trait or ous	bär ba rous	tim or ous
²	ul cer ous	sul phur ous
hid' e ous	slän der ous	ven tur ous
haz ard ous	pon der ous	rap tur ous
pit e ous	mur der ous	är du ous
plen te ous	gen er ous	mis chiev ous
im pi ous	pros per ous	stren u ous
vil lain ous	ran cor ous	sin u ous
mem bran ous	rig or ous	tyr an nous

No. 95.—XCV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

¹			
Ap pease	re pose	es cheat	re hear
dis please	pro pose	re peat	be smear
dis ease	im pose	en treat	ap pear
e rase	com pose	re treat	tat too
pre mise	trans pose	un loose	²
sur mise	a buse	de bauch	en trap
des pise	ae euse	re call	un ship
a rise	ex euse	be fall	e quip
com prise	re fuse	with all	en camp
chas tise	ef fuse	fore stall	de camp
ad vise	dif fuse	fore warn	un stop
de vise	suf fuse	de fault	u surp
re vise	in fuse	as sault	un cläsp
dis guise	con fuse	pa paw	de bär
fore close	a muse	with draw	un bär
in close	re cruit	a sleep	a fär
dis close	de feat	en dear	an plause

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 96.—XCVI.

MONOSYLLABLES IN TH.

In the following words, th have the aspirated sound, as in
think thin.

1			
Theme	thōwl	troth	tilth
hree	thrōe	north	smith
hane	throve	sloth	thrash
hrice	teeth	thought	thaw
hrone	threw	thorn	thrall
hrōw	thrīve	throb	thwart
ruth	meath	throng	warmth
routh		thong	swath
reath	2	thing	pāth
uth	thresh	think	bāth
heath	thrift	thin	lāth
both	thrust	thank	wrāth
ath	thrum	thick	heārth
uōth	depth	thrill	tooth
rowth	width	thumb	birth
lowth	filth	thump	mirth
orth	frith	length	thīrd
ourth	plinth	strength	thīrst
ighth	spilth	hath	thīrl
hier	thwack	withe	wōrth
aitth	broth	thatch	mōnth
high	cloth	thill	south
hrōat	froth	thrill	mouth
ōth	loth	thrush	drouth
	moth		

in the following, the nouns have the aspirated, and the verbs
the vocal sound of th.

Nouns.	Verbs.	Nouns.	Verbs.
loth	clōthe	shēath	shēafhe
āth	bāthe	wreath	wreath
outh	mouth	swath	swafhe
reath	brēathe		

book, döve, full, use, can, çhaise, gem, thin, thou.

Cambric is a kind of thin muslin.
 A king may sit upon a throne.
 Many kings have been thrown down from their thrones.
 A tiger has great strength, and is very ferocious.
 A pious youth will speak the truth.
 Keep your mouth clean, and save your teeth.
 The water in the canal has four feet of depth.
 A tooth brush is good to brush your teeth.
 The length of a square figure is equal to its breadth.
 The breadth of an oblong square is less than its length.
 Plants will not thrive among thorns and weeds.
 The thresher threshes grain with a flail.
 A severe battle thins the ranks of an army.
 Youth may be thoughtful, but it is not very common.
 One good action is worth many good thoughts.
 A piece of cloth, if good, is worth what it will bring.
 Drunkards are worthless fellows, and despised.
 It is easier to speak the truth than to lie.
 Bathing houses have baths to bathe in.
 We breathe fresh air at every breath.

No. 97.—XCVII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Bal' last	com plex	tūes day	ver y
fil bert	ver tex	wednes day	driz zly
con cert	vor tex	thurs day	gris ly
ef fort	con vex	mid way	guil ty
pur pōrt	lar ynx	gang way	pan sy
tran script	af flux	pāth way	fren zy
con script	con flux	es say	quin sy
bank rupt	ef flux	eōm fort	gip sy
eld est	in flux	eöv ert	tip sy
neph ew	con text	bōm bast	drop sy
sin ew	bōw line	eōurt ship	serub by
land tax	mid day	flim sy	shrub by
syn tax	sun day	elum sy	stub by
in dox	mōn day	swel try	nut meg

bär, fall what, prey marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

off ing	hear say	dai ly	frail ty
stuff ing	drear y	dai sy	dain ty
bri' ny	wea ry	ea sy	eām brie
nose gay	que ry	treat y	shōul der

No. 98.—XCVIII.

In the following, the o of the digraph ow has its first sound.

Bor' rōw	bil lōw	har rōw	win dōw
el bōw	hol lōw	spar rōw	win nōw
fel lōw	ar rōw	yar rōw	wil lōw
fol lōw	far rōw	yel lōw	bel lōws
eal lōw	nar rōw	tal lōw	mor rōw
mead ōw	mal lōw	fal lōw	sor rōw
shad ōw	pil lōw	shal lōw	bur rōw
hal lōw	min nōw	fur lōw	swal lōw
bel lōw	mar rōw	wid ōw	wal lōw

Filberts are small nuts, growing in hedges.

A ship or boat must have ballast to prevent it from over-setting.

The sinews are the tendons that move the joints of the body. The tendon of the heel is the main sinew that moves the foot.

From the shoulder to the elbow there is only one bone in the arm, but from the elbow to the hand there are two bones.

The light is on one side of the body, and the shadow on the other.

In old times there was no glass for windows.

The farmer winnows chaff from the grain.

The callow young means the young bird before it has feathers.

Fallow ground is that which has lain without being plowed and sowed.

A shallow river will not float ships. Some places in the Ohio are at times too shallow for large boats.

Cattle in South America are hunted for their hides and tallow.

book, döve, full, use, ean, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Tallow is the fat of oxen, cows, and sheep.

Apples and peaches are ripe when they are mellow, but hard apples keep better than mellow ones.

The bull bellows and paws the ground.

Friday is just as lucky a day as any other.

No. 99.—XCIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

¹ Ra's ure	wee vil	mōurn ful	spōrts man
seiz ure	snōw ball	fear ful	brāin pan
treat ise	brīde well	cheer ful	night mar
like wise	mōle hill	right ful	free stone
dōor ease	fe rine	frūit ful	maile stone
stair ease	mīnd ful	boast ful	grave stone
sea horse	pēace ful	aw ful	hail stone
brī dal	hate ful	law ful	hy phen
feū dal	wake ful	plāy day	au tumn
ōat meal	guile ful	thrall dom	au burn
spī ral	dole ful	watch man	sauce pan
flo ral	shame ful	watch ful	war fare
neū tral	bane ful	free' dom	2
plu ral	tune ful	bō som	serv' ile
pōrt al	hope ful	luke warm	dae tyl
bru tal	eare ful	tri form	due tile
o val	ire ful	glōw wōrm	mis sile
e qual	dire ful	de ism	pan tile
hain ous	use ful	ōak um	rep tile
ān gel	grate ful	quo rum	fer tile
ān cient	spite ful	stra tum	hos tile
wea sel	waste ful	sēa man	sex tile
jew el	faith ful	free man	flex ile
new el	youth ful	fore man	ver dure
crew el	gain ful	yeō man	or dure
tew el	pain ful	sāles man	fig ure
tre foil	spoon ful	stātes man	in jure

oar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

eon jure	fracture	mortise	legate
per jure	culture	practise	frigate
pleasure	fixture	traverse	ingrate
neasure	camphor	adverse	physic
treasure	grand sire	pack horse	jonquil
censure	promise	refuse	subtil
pressure	anise	mandate	ferule
fissure	turquois	agate	condor

A treatise is a written composition on some particular subject.

Oatmeal is the meal of oats, and is very good food.

An egg is nearly oval in shape.

A newel is the post round which winding stairs are formed

Crewel is a kind of yarn or twisted worsted.

A jewel is often hung in the ear. The Jews formerly wore, and some nations still wear, jewels in the nose.

Trefoil is a grass of three leaves.

Weevils in grain are very destructive vermin.

To be useful is more honorable than to be showy.

A hyphen is a little mark between syllables or words, thus, book-case, co-operate.

A spiral line winds and rises at the same time.

It is a mean act to deface the figures on a mile stone.

No pleasure is equal to that of a quiet conscience.

Let us lay up for ourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust can corrupt.

No. 100.—C.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Ad ven' tur ous
a non y mous
sy non y mous
un gen er ous
mag nan im ous
u nan im ous
as nar a ous

pre cip it ous
ne ces sit ous
am phib i ous
mi rae u lous
a nal a gous
per fid i ous
fas tid i ous

book, dove, full, use, ear, chaise, gem, thin, thou

in sid i ous
in vid i ous
eon spie u ous
per spie u ous
pro mis eu ous
as sid u ous
am big u ous
eon tig u ous
mel lif flu ous
su per flu ous
in gen u ous
eon tin u ous
in eon gru ous
im pet u ous
tu mult u ous
vo lup tu ous
tem pest u ous
sig nif i cant
ex trav a gant
pre dom in ant
in tol er ant
i tin er ant
in hab it ant
eon eom i tant
ir rel e vant
be nef i cent
mag nif i cent
ma nif i cent
eo in ci dent
non res i dent
im prov i dent

in tel li gent
ma lev o lent
be nev o lent
pre die a ment
dis par age ment
en cour age ment
en fran chise ment
dis fran chise ment
ag gran dize ment
ae knowl edg ment
es tab lish ment
em bel lish ment
ae eom plish ment
as ton ish ment
re lin quish ment
im ped i ment
ha bil i ment
im pris on ment
em bar rass ment
in teg u ment
e mol u ment
pre em i nent
in eon tin ent
im per tin ent
in dif fer ent
ir rev er ent
om nip o tent
mel lif flu ent
cır eum flu ent
ae eou ter ment
eom mu ni cant

An anonymous author writes without signing his name to his composition.

Synonymous words have the same signification. Very few words in English are exactly synonymous.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve.

Precipitous signifies steep ; the East and West rocks in New Haven are precipitous.

An amphibious animal can live in different elements. The frog lives in air, and for a long time can live in water.

A miraculous event is one that cannot take place according to the ordinary laws of nature ; it can take place only by the agency of divine power.

Assiduous study will accomplish almost any thing that is within human power.

An integument is a cover. The skin is the integument of animal bodies. The bones also have integuments.

Young persons are often improvident—far more improvident than the little ants.

No. 101.—CL

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

As per' i ty	do cil i ty	e nor mi ty
se ver i ty	a gil i ty	ur ban i ty
pros per i ty	fra gil i ty	eu pid i ty
aus ter i ty	nī hil i ty	tur gid i ty
dex ter i ty	hu mil i ty	va lid i ty
in teg ri ty	ste ril i ty	ea lid i ty
ma jor i ty	vī ril i ty	so lid i ty
pri or i ty	seur ril i ty	ti mid i ty
mī nor i ty	due til i ty	hu mid i ty
plu ral i ty	gen til i ty	ra pid i ty
fa tal i ty	fer til i ty	stu pid i ty
vī tal i ty	hos til i ty	a rid i ty
mo ral i ty	tran quil li ty	flo rid i ty
mor tal i ty	ser vil i ty	fe eun di ty
bru tal i ty	pro pin qui ty	ro tun di ty
fi del i ty	ea lam i ty	com mod i ty
sta bil i ty	ex trem i ty	ab surd i ty
mo bil i ty	sub lim i ty	lo cal i ty
no bil i ty	prox im i ty	vo cal i ty
fa cil i ty	con form i ty	ras cal i ty

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

re al i ty	de spond en cy	hy poc ri sy
le gal i ty	e mer gen cy	
re gal i ty	in clem en cy	im pi e ty
fru gal i ty	con sist en cy	va ri e ty
for mal i ty	in solv en cy	e bri e ty
car nal i ty	de lin quen cy	so bri e ty
neu tral i ty	mo not o ny	pro pri e ty
as cend en cy	a pos ta sy	sa ti e ty

The winters in Lapland are severe. The people of that country dress in furs, to protect themselves from the severity of the cold.

Major signifies more or greater ; minor, means less.

A majority is more than half; a minority is less than half.

Plurality denotes two or more.

In grammar the plural number expresses more than one ; as two *men*, ten *dogs*.

A majority of votes, means more than half of them.

When we say a man has a plurality of votes, we mean, he has more than any one else.

Members of congress and assembly, are often elected by a plurality of votes.

Land is valued for its fertility, and nearness to market.

Many parts of the United States are noted for the fertility of the soil.

The rapidity of a stream sometimes hinders its navigation.

Consistency of character is a trait that commands esteem.

Humility is the prime ornament of a christian.

No. 102.—CII.

Words of five syllables, accented on the second.

2

Co tem' po ra ry	de clam a to ry
ex tem po ra ry	ex clam a to ry
de rog a to ry	in flam ma to ry
ap pel la to ry	ex plan a to ry
con sol a to ry	de clar a to ry
de fam a to ry	pre nar a to ry

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

dis pens a to ry
sub sid i a ry
in cen di a ry
stī pen di a ry
e pis to la ry
vo eab u la ry
im ag in a ry
pre lim in a ry
con fec tion a ry
un nec es sa ry
he red it a ry
in vol un ta ry
re sid u a ry
tu mult u a ry
vo lup tu a ry

ob serv a to ry
con serv a to ry
pro hib it o ry
pre mon i to ry
re pos it o ry
sup pos it o ry
le git i ma cy
in vet e ra cy
sub serv i en cy
de gen e ra cy
con fed e ra cy
ef fem in a cy
in del i ca cy
in hab it an cy
ae cōm pa ni ment

Addison and Pope were cotemporary authors, that is, they lived at the same time.

A love of trifling amusements is derogatory to the christian character.

Epistolary correspondence is carried on by letters.

Imaginary evils make no small part of the troubles of life.

Hereditary property is that which descends from ancestors.

The Muskingum is a subsidiary stream of the Ohio.

A man who willfully sets fire to a house is an incendiary.

An observatory is a place for observing the heavenly bodies with telescopes.

An extemporary discourse is one spoken without notes or premeditation.

Christian humility is never derogatory to character.

Inflame, signifies to heat, or to excite.

Strong liquors inflame the blood, and produce diseases.

The prudent good man will govern his passions, and not suffer them to be inflamed with anger.

Intemperate people are exposed to inflammatory diseases.

An obstructed perspiration produces an inflammatory state of the blood.

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

No. 103.—CIII.

Words of six syllables, accented on the fourth, or antepenult.

Ma te ri al' i ty
il lib er al i ty
u ni ver sal i ty
in hos pi tal i ty
in stru ment al i ty
spir it u al i ty
im prob a bil i ty
im pla ca bil i ty
mal le a bil i ty
in flam ma bil i ty
in ca pa bil i ty
pen e tra bil i ty
im mu ta bil i ty
in cred i bil i ty
il leg i bil i ty
re fran gi bil i ty
in fal li bil i ty
di vis i bil i ty
in sen si bil i ty
im pos si bil i ty

com press i bil i ty
com pat i bil i ty
de struc ti bil i ty
per cep ti bil i ty
re sist i bil i ty
com bus ti bil i ty
in flex i bil i ty
dis sim i lar i ty
par tie u lar i ty
ir reg u lar i ty
in fe ri or i ty
su pe ri or i ty
im pet u os i ty
gen er al lis si mo
dis ci plin a' ri an
pre des ti na ri an
an te de lu vi an
het e ro ge ne ous
me di a to ri al
in quis it o ri al

No. 104.—CIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

Ben' e fit
al pha bet
par a pet
sum mer set
min u et
pol y pus
im pe tus
cat a raet

in tel leet
cū cum spect
pick-pock et
flag e let
lev er et
pen ny weight
eat a pult
men di cant

sup pli cant
per ma nent
mis ere ant
ter ma gant
el e gant
lit i gant
ar ro gant
el e phant

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

sye o phant	in do lent	sim i lar
pet u lant	tur bu lent	pop u lar
ad a mant	sue eu lent	tab u lar
eöv e niant	fee u lent	glob u lar
con so nant	es eu lent	sec u lar
dis ere pant	op u lent	oe u lar
tol er ant	vir u lent	joe u lar
eor mo rant	flat u lent	cır eu lar
ig no rant	lig a ment	mus eu lar
con vers ant	par lia ment	reg u lar
mil it ant	fil a ment	cel lu lar
ad ju tant	ärm a ment	an nu lar
rel e vant	sae ra ment	scap u lar
in no cent	tes ta ment	in su lar
ae ci dent	man age ment	eon su lar
in ci dent	im ple ment	eap su lar
dif fi dent	com ple ment	tit u lar
eon fi dent	com pli ment	sub lu nar
res i dent	bat tle ment	cim i ter
pres i dent	set tle ment	bas a lisk
prov i dent	ten e ment	ean ni bal
in di gent	in ere ment	eoch i neal
neg li gent	em bry o	mär tin gal
am bi ent	pärt ner ship	hos pi tal
prev a lent	fel lōw ship	ped es tal
pes ti lent	eal en dar	tu' bu lar
ex cel lent	vin e gar	ju gu lar
red o lent	in su lar	fu ne ral

No. 105.—CV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

Am bi gu' i ty
 eon ti gu i ty
 eon tra ri e ty

im por tu ni ty
 op por tu ni ty
 per pe tu i ty

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

su per flu i ty
in ere du li ty
in se cu ri ty
im ma tu ri ty
per spi eu i ty
as si du i ty
su per flu i ty
in ge nu i ty
in con gru i ty

²
fal li bil' i ty
fea si bil i ty
vis i bil i ty
sen si bil i ty
pos si bil i ty
plau si bil i ty
in be cil i ty
in do cil i ty
vol a til i ty
ver sa til i ty
ca pa bil i ty
in si pid i ty
il le gal i ty
prod i gal i ty
eor di al i ty
per son al i ty
prin ci pal i ty
lib e ral i ty
gen e ral i ty
im mo ral i ty
hos pi tal i ty
im mor tal i ty
in e qual i ty
sens u al i ty

punc tu al i ty
mu tu al i ty
in fi del i ty
prob a bil i ty
in a bil i ty
du ra bil i ty
dis a bil i ty
in sta bil i ty
mu ta bil i ty
cred i bil i ty
tan gi bil i ty
so cia bil i ty
traet a bil i ty
pla ca bil i ty
in u til i ty
in ci vil i ty
u ni form i ty
non con form i ty
con san guin i ty
sin gu lar i ty
joc u lar i ty
reg u lar i ty
pop u lar i ty
me di oe ri ty
in sin cer i ty
se ni or i ty
eu ri os i ty
an i mós i ty
gen e ros i ty
flex i bil i ty
im mo bil i ty
sol u bil i ty
vol u bil i ty
mag na nim i ty

hår, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, move,

na nim i ty

n hu man i ty

ir is toe ra cy

n ad ver ten cy

phra se ol o gy

os te ol o gy

a er ol o gy

no to ri' e ty

No. 106.—CVI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ces sa' tion

li ba tion

pro ba tion

va ea tion

lo ea tion

vo ea tion

gra da tion

found a tion

ere a tion

ne ga tion

pur ga tion

mi gra tion

ob la tion

re la tion

trans la tion

form a tion

stag na tion

dam na tion

ear na tion

vī bra tion

nar ra tion

pros tra tion

du ra tion

pul sa tion

sen sa tion

die ta tion

ci ta tion

plant a tion

no ta tion

ro ta tion

quo fa tion

tempt a tion

pri va tion

sal va tion

e qua tion

vex a tion

tax a tion

com ple tion

se cre tion

con ere tion

ex ere tion

e mo tion

pro mo tion

de vo tion

pro pōr tion

ap pōr tion

ab lu tion

so lu tion

pol lu tion

dī lu tion

2

at trac tion

re frac tion

sub trac tion

de trac tion

con trac tion

pro trac tion

dis trac tion

ex trac tion

con nec tion

af fec tion

con fec tion

per fec tion

in fec tion

sub jec tion

de jec tion

re jec tion

in jec tion

ob jec tion

pro jec tion

e lec tion

se lec tion

re flec tion

col lec tion

in spec tion

di rec tion

cor rec tion

dis sec tion

de tec tion

af flic tion

re stric tion

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, know

con vie tion	de pres sion	re ten tion
com pul sion	im pres sion	eon ten tion
ex pul sion	op pres sion	dis ten tion
con vul sion	sup pres sion	at ten tion
ex pan sion	ex pres sion	in ven tion
as cen sion	pos ses sion	con ven tion
de scen sion	sub mis sion	de cep tion
di men sion	ad mis sion	re cep tion
sus pen sion	e mis sion	eon cép tion
dis sen sion	re mis sion	ex cep tion
pre ten sion	com mis sion	per cep tion
sub mer sion	o mis sion	as erip tion
e mer sion	per mis sion	de serip tion
im mer sion	dis mis sion	in serip tion
as per sion	eon eus sion	pre serip tion
dis per sion	dis eus sion	pro serip tion
a ver sion	re ae tion	re demp tion
sub ver sion	eon june tion	eon sump tion
re ver sion	in june tion	a dop tion
di ver sion	com pune tion	ab sorp tion
in ver sion	de eoe tion	e rup tion
eon ver sion	eon eoe tion	eor rup tion
per ver sion	in frae tion	de ser tion
com pas sion	ab due tion	in ser tion
ae ces sion	de due tion	as ser tion
se ces sion	re due tion	ex er tion
con ces sion	se due tion	eon tor tion
pro ces sion	in due tion	dis tor tion
eon fes sion	ob strue tion	ex tine tion
pro fes sion	de strue tion	ex ten sion
ag gres sion	in strue tion	ex tor tion
di gres sion	eon strue tion	ir rup tion
pro gres sion	de ten tion	com plex ion
re gres sion	in ten tion	de auct ion

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 107.—CVII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

Pub li ea' tion	lit i ga tion	dis til la tion
rep li ea' tion	mit i ga tion	per eo la tion
im pli ea' tion	in sti ga tion	vī o la tion
com pli ea' tion	nav i ga tion	im mo la tion
ap pli ea' tion	pro mul ga tion	des o la tion
sup pli ea' tion	pro lon ga tion	con so la tion
ex pli ea' tion	ab ro ga tion	con tem pla tion
rep ro ba tion	sub ju ga tion	leg is la tion
ap pro ba tion	fas ci na tion	trib u la tion
per tur ba tion	me di a tion	pec u la tion
in eu ba tion	pal li a tion	spee u la tion
ab di ea' tion	ex pi a tion	eal eu la tion
ded i ea' tion	va ri a tion	cīr eu la tion
med i ta tion	de vi a tion	mod u la tion
in di ea' tion	ex ha la tion	reg u la tion
vin di ea' tion	con ge la tion	gran u la tion
del e ga tion	mu ti la tion	stip u la tion
ob li ga tion	in stall a tion	pop u la tion
al le ga tion	ap pel la tion	grat u la tion
ir ri ga tion	con stel la tion	re tård a tion

Legislation is the enacting of laws, and a legislator is one who makes laws.

God is the divine legislator. He proclaimed his ten commandments, from mount Sinai.

In free governments, the people choose their legislators.

We have legislators for each state, who make laws for the state where they live. The town in which they meet to legislate, is called the seat of government. These legislators, when they are assembled to make laws, are called the legislature.

The people should choose their best and wisest men for their legislators.

It is the duty of every good man, to inspect the moral

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

conduct of the man who is offered as a legislator, at our yearly elections. If the people wish for good laws, they may have them, by electing good men.

The legislative councils of the United States should feel their dependence on the will of a free and virtuous people.

Our farmers, mechanics and merchants, compose the strength of our nation. Let them be wise and virtuous, and watchful of their liberties. Let them trust no man to legislate for them, if he lives in the habitual violation of the laws of his country.

No. 108.—CVIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

²
Def' i nite
ap po site
op po site
in fin ite
hyp o erite
par a site
ob so lete
ex pe dite
ree on dite
sat el lite
er e mite
ap pe tite
an ee dote
pros e eute
per se eute
ex e eute
ab so lute
dis so lute
sub sti tute

des ti tute
in sti tute
eon sti tute
pros ti tute
pros e lyte
bär ba eue
res i due
ves ti bule
rid i eule
mus ea dine
brig an tine
eal a mine
cel an dine
ser pen tine
tur pen tine
lib er tine
an o dyne
tel e scope
mie ro scope

an te lope
pro to type
hem is phere
at mos phere
eom mo dore
sye a more
por eu pine
vol a tile
ver sa tile
mer can tile
in fan tile
dis ei pline
mas eu line
fem in ine
nee tar ine
gen u ine
ber yl line
fa' vor ite
pu' er ile

An anecdote is a short story, or the relation of a particular incident.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 109.—CIX.

Words of two syllables, accented on the second.

Con dense	re solve	re märk	con fer
im mense	dis solve	un mäsk	trans fer
de fense	e volve	ea bal	se cern
pre pense	de volve	re bel	con cern
of fense	re volve	fare well	dis cern
dis pense	con volve	un furl	sub orn
pre tense	a böde	de form	a dorn
col lapse	un nerve	re form	for lorn
im merse	ob serve	in form	ad journ
as perse	sub serve	con form	re turn
dis perse	de serve	per form	fore run
a verse	re serve	trans form	era vat
re verse	pre serve	con demn	co quet
in verse	con serve	in ter	a bäft
con verse	her self	a ver	be set
di verse	my self	ab hor	a dopt
per verse	at tach	oe eur	un apt
trans verse	de tach	in eur	con tempt
in dorse	en rich	con eur	at tempt
re morse	re trench	re eur	a dopt
un horse	in trench	de mur	ab rupt
dis burse	dis patch	a las	cor rupt
de terge	mis match	a mend	a pärt
mis give	a fresh	de fer	de pärt
out live	re fresh	re fer	im pärt
for give	de bärk	pre fer	a möng
ab solve	em bärk	in fer	be long

The fixed stars are at immense distances from us: they are so distant that we cannot measure the number of miles.

When fogs and vapors rise from the earth, and ascend one or two miles high, they come to a cold part of the

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

air. The cold there condenses these vapors into thick clouds, which fall in showers of rain.

Noah and his family outlived all the people who lived before the flood.

The brave sailors embark on board of ships, and sail over the great and deep sea.

The time will soon come, when we must bid a last farewell to this world.

The bright stars without number adorn the skies.

When our friends die, they will never return to us; but we must soon follow them.

God will condemn the wicked, and cast them into outer darkness.

God will forgive those who repent of their sins, and live a holy life.

Do not attempt to deceive God; nor to mock him with solemn words, whilst your heart is set to do evil.

A holy life will disarm death of its sting.

God will impart grace to the humble penitent.

No. 110.—CX.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

1

De mean or
re main der
en tice ment
en force ment
di vorce ment
in duce ment
a gree ment
en gage ment
de file ment
in cite ment
ex cite ment
re fine ment
con fine ment

re tire ment
ac quire ment
im peach ment
en eroach ment
con ceal ment
con geal ment
at tain ment
de po nent
op po nent
com po nent
ad ja cent
in de cent
vice ge rent

är, fall what, prey marine, pin, bird, möve,

m pru dent
n he rent
ad he rent
eo he rent

de pärt ment
ad just ment
in vest ment
a but ment

2

as cend' ant
de fend ant
in tes tines
pro bos cis
el lip sis
syn op sis
com mänd ment
a mend ment
bom härd ment
en hānce ment
ad vānce ment
a merce ment
in fringe ment
de tach ment
at tach ment
in trench ment
re trench ment
re fresh ment
dis cern ment
pre fer ment
a mäss ment
al lot ment
a pärt ment

in ces sant
re lue tant
im por tant
as sist ant
in con stant
in cum bent
pu tres cent
trans cen dent
de pend ent
in dul gent
re ful gent
ef ful gent
e mul gent
as trin gent
re strin gent
e mer gent
de ter gent
ab hor rent
con cur rent
con sist ent
re solv ent
de lin quent
re cum bent

Demeanor signifies behavior or deportment.

Remainder is that which remains or is left.

An enticement is that which allures.

Divorcement signifies an entire separation.

Elopement is a running away or private departure. 21.

Impeachment signifies accusation.

Retirement is a withdrawing from company.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

A deponent is one who makes oath to any thing.

A vicegerent is one who acts or governs in place of another.

A proboscis is a long member from the mouth or jaw.

An ellipsis is an omission of a word.

Amercement is a penalty imposed for a wrong done, not a fixed fine, but at the mercy of the court.

A synopsis is a collected view of things.

Refulgent is applied to things that shine.

A contingent event is that which happens, or which is not expected in the common course of things.

No. 111.—CXI.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

2

Des' o late	in ti mate	ven er ate
ad vo cate	es ti mate	tem per ate
ven til late	fas ci nate	op e rate
tit il late	or din ate	as per ate
scin til late	ful mi nate	des per ate
per eo late	nom i nate	it er ate
im mo late	ger min ate	em i grate
spee u late	per son ate	trans mi grate
eal eu late	pas sion ate	as pi rate
cir eu late	for tu nate	dec o rate
mod u late	dis si pate	per so rate
reg u late	sep a rate	cor po rate
un du late	cel e brate	pen e trate
em u late	des e erate	per pe trate
stim u late	con se erate	är bi trate
gran u late	ex e erate	ae cu rate
stip u late	ver ber ate	ob du rate
cop u late	ul cer ate	in du rate
pop u late	mod e rate	sat ur ate
con su late	ag gre gate	sus ci tate
sub li mate	ex tir pate†	med i tate

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

ir ri tate

sal i vate

sit ü ate

hes i tate

eul ti vate

es tu ate

grav i tate

cap ti vate

1

am pu tate

ren o vate

de' vi ate

ex ea vate

in no vate

vī o late

ag gra vate

ad equ

ru mi nate

grad u ate

flue tu

lu eu brate

An advocate is one who derends the cause or opinions of another, or who maintains a party in opposition to another.

Ardent spirits stimulate the system for a time, but leave it more languid.

Men often toil all their lives to get property, which their children dissipate and waste.

We should emulate the virtuous actions of great and good men.

Moderate passions are most conducive to happiness, and moderate gains are most likely to be durable.

Abusive words irritate the passions, but a "soft answer turneth away wrath."

Discontent aggravates the evils of calamity.

Violent anger makes one unhappy, but a temperate state of the mind is pleasant.

No. 112.—CXII.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

2

Chil' blain

an nals

man ners

end less

vil lain

en trails

nip pers

zeal ous

mort main

mit tens

scis sors

jeal ous

plant ain

sum mons

car eass

pomp ous

ver vain

for ceps

cut las

wön drous

cur tain

pinch ers

cöm pass

lep rous

dol phin

glan ders

mat rass

mon strous

söme times

jäun dice

ean vass

nerv ous

tres ses

snuf fers

ab scess

tor ment

trap pings

stag gers

lär gess

vest ment

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

ser pent	solv ent	fag ot	red hot
tor rent	con vent	mag got	zeal ot
eur rent	fer ment	big ot	tap root
ab sent	sun burnt	spig ot	grass plot
pres ent	ab bot	in got	bam boo
ad vent	tur bot	blood shot	bu' gloss

Chilblains are sores caused by cold.

A curtain is used to hide something from the view.

The colors of the dolphin in the water are very beautiful.

The ladies adorn their heads and necks with tresses.

A matrass is a chemical vessel; but a mattress is a quilted bed.

Annals are history in the order of years.

A cutlas is a broad curving sword.

A largess is a donation or gift.

A bigot is one who is too strongly attached to some religion, or opinion.

An abscess is a collection of matter under the skin.

Good manners are always becoming; ill manners are evidence of low breeding.

A solvent is that which dissolves something. Warm tea and coffee are solvents of sugar.

Solvent, an adjective, signifies, able to pay all debts.

A summons is a notice or citation to appear.

No. 113.—CXIII.

Words of three syllables, accented on the first.

² Cal' o mel	al eo hol	gar ni ture
cit a del	vit ri ol	fur ni ture
in fi del	par a sol	sep ul ture
sen ti nel	si ne cure	par a dise
mack er el	ep i cure	mer chan dise
cock er el	lig a ture	en ter prise
cod i cil	sig na ture	hand ker chief
dom i cil	eur va ture	sem i-breve
daf fo dil	for feit ure	ner i wis

vär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

an ti pode	styg i an	way fa ring
rec om pense	hor tu lan	fu gi tive.
hol ly hock	hus band man	pu ni tive
al ka li	gen tle man	nu tri tive
hem i stich	mus sul man	e go tism
stal ae tite	al der man	pro to col
par a graph	jour ney man	du pli cate
ep i taph	bish op rie	ro se ate
av e nue	eler gy man	fu mi gate
rev e nue	coun try man	me di ate
ret i nue	vet er an	me di um
des po tism	al eo ran	o di um
par ox ysm	wön der ful	o pi um
mie ro cosm	sor rōw ful	pre mi um
min i um	an a gram	spo li ate
pen dü lum	ep i gram	o pi ate
laud a num		o ver ture
tym pa num	dī' a gram	ju ry man
pel i ean	u ni verse	pu ri tan
guär di an	sea fa ring	phī lo mel

Calomel is a preparation of mercury made by sublimation, that is, by being raised into vapor by heat and then condensed.

A citadel is a fortress to defend a city or town.

A codicil is a supplement or addition to a will.

An infidel is one who disbelieves revelation.

An epicure is one who indulges his appetite to excess, and is fond of delicacies.

Alcohol is spirit highly refined by distillation.

Despotism is tyranny or oppressive government.

The despotism of government can often be overthrown; but for the despotism of fashion, there is no remedy.

A domicile is the place of a man's residence.

Mackerel signifies spotted. A mackerel is a spotted fish.

The glanders is a disease of horses.

The jaundice is a disease characterized by a yellow skin.

A loquacious companion is sometimes a great torment.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

No. 114.—CXIV.

The following have the broad sound of a in all or what.

Au' gust	squan der	slaugh ter	wan der
sau cy	plau dit	al.ter	draw ers
gaud y	brawn y	al ter	wal nut
taw ny	quar ry	ar ter	cause way
taw dry	flaw y	aw yer	pal try
faul ty	saw pit	saw yer	draw back
pau per	law sūt	haw thorn	al most
squad ron	wa ter	seal lop	want ing
sau cer	daugh ter	wal lop	war ren

The saucy stubborn child displeases his parents.

The peacock is a gaudy, vain and noisy fowl.

The skin of the indians is of a tawny color.

Paupers are poor people who are supported by a public tax.

Twenty five cents are equal to one quarter of a dollar.

It is the business of a lawyer to give counsel on questions of law, and to manage lawsuits.

Walnuts are the seeds of walnut trees.

The Tartars wander from place to place without any settled habitations.

No. 115.—CXV.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

² Mis' sive	sprink ling	gos ling
cap tive	twink ling	nurs ling
fes tive	shil ling	fat ling
cos tive	sap ling	bant ling
mag pie	strip ling	scant ling
söme thing	dump ling	nest ling
stock ing	där ling	her ring
mid ling	stär ling	ob long
wörld ling	ster ling	head long

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

fur long	pärch ment	plain tive
head äche	pleas at	mo tive
tooth äche	peas ant	spōrt ive
heärt äche	dis tant	hire ling
os trich	in stant	year ling
gal lant	eon stant	day spring
dor mant	ex tant	trī umph
tēn ant	sex tan	trī glyph
preg nant	lam bent	tru ant
rem nant	ae cent	är dent
pen nant	as cent	mäss ive
flip pant	cres cent	2
quad rant	ser aph	stat' ue
ar rant	1	stat ute
war rant	na' tive	vīr tue

No. 116.—CXVI.

Words of two syllables, accented on the first.

¹ Mo' tion.	ae tion	une tion
no tion	frac tion	funec tión
lo tion	men tion	junc tion
po tion	pen sion	sue tion
pōr tion	ces sion	spon sion
na tion	ten sion	tor tion
ra tion	mer sion	mis sion
sta tion	ver sion	cap tion
²	ses sion	op tion
man sion	lec tion	flee tion
pas sion	d'ic tion	äue tion
fae tion	fic tion	cau tion

Lec tion is a reading, and lecture is a discourse.

Lectures on chimistry are delivered in our colleges.

A lotion is a washing or a liquid preparation.

A ration is an allowance daily for a soldier.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

A mansion is a place of residence, or dwelling.

A fraction is a part of a whole number.

Fiction is a creature of the imagination.

Caution is prudence in the avoidance of evil.

Auction is a sale of goods by outcry to the highest bidder.

Option is choice. It is at our option to make ourselves respectable or contemptible.

No. 117.—CXVII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

2

Su prem' a cy	com pul so ry	pro lix i ty
the oe ra cy	ol fae to ry	un cer tain ty
de moe ra cy	re frae to ry	im mod es ty
con spir a cy	re fee to ry	dis hon es ty
ge og ra phy	di ree to ry	so lil o quy
hi og ra phy	con sis to ry	hu man i ty
eos mog ra phy	i dol a try	a ren i ty
ste nog ra phy	ge om e try	se ren i ty
zo og ra phy	im men si ty	vi cin i ty
to pog ra phy	pro pen si ty	af fin i ty
ty pog ra phy	ver bos i ty	di vin i ty
hy drog ra phy	ad ver si ty	in dem ni ty
phi los o phy	di ver si ty	so lem ni ty
a ead e my	ne ces si ty	fra ter ni ty
e con o my	i den ti ty	e ter ni ty
a nat o my	con eav i ty	bär bar i ty
zo ot o my	de prav i ty	vul gar i ty
e piph a ny	lon gev i ty	dis par i ty
phi lan thro py	ae eliv i ty	ce leb ri ty
mis an thro py	na tiv i ty	a lae ri ty
pe riph e ry	ae tiv i ty	sin cer i ty
är til le ry	eap tiv i ty	ce ler i ty
a dul te ry	fes tiv i ty	te mer i ty
de liv er y	per plex i ty	in teg ri ty
dis eövr er y	con vex i ty	dis til ler y

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

Theocracy is government by God himself. The government of the Jews was a theocracy.

Democracy is a government by the people.

A conspiracy is an agreement of two or more persons to commit a crime.

Geography is a description of the earth.

Biography is a history of a person's life.

Cosmography is a description of the world.

Stenography is the art of writing in short hand.

Zoography is a description of animals; but zoology means the same thing, and is generally used.

Topography is the description of a particular place.

Typography is the art of printing with types.

Hydrography is the description of seas, and other waters, or the art of forming charts.

Philanthropy is the love of mankind, but misanthropy signifies a hatred of mankind.

The olfactory nerves are the organs of smell.

Idolatry is the worship of idols. Pagans worship gods of wood and stone. These are their idols. But among christians many persons worship other sorts of idols. Some worship a gay and splendid dress, consisting of silks and muslins, gauze and ribins; some worship pearls and diamonds; but all excessive fondness for temporal things is idolatry.

No. 118.—CXVIII.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second

Ju rid' i cal	fa nat i cism	ob liv i on
con viv i al	ex or di um	in cog ni to
dī ag o nāl	mil len ni um	co pārt nēr ship
pen tag o nāl	re pub lic an	dis sim i lar
tra di" tion al	me rid i an	ver rae u lar
in ten tion al	un nat u ral	o rae u lar
per pet u al	con jec tu ral	or bie u lar
ha bit u al	cen trip e tal	pār tie u lar
e vent u al	con tin u al	ir reg u lar
un mer ci ful	ef feet u al	bī vaiv u lar

book, dōve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

un pop u lar	a nal y sis	ex tem po re
trī an gu lar	de lir i ous	en tab la ture
pa rish ion er	in dus tri ous	dis cōm fit ure
dī am e ter	il lus tri ous	pro con sul shij
ad min is ter	las civ i ous	dis con so late
em bas sa dor†	ob liv i ous	1
pro gen i tor	a nom a lous	ob se qui ous
com pos it or	e pit o mize	oc ea sion al
me trop o lis	a pos ta tize	ir ra tiō nal
e phem e ris	im mor tal ize	pro pōr tion al

No. 119.—CXIX.

Words of four syllables, having the accent on the second.

As sim' i late	dis sem in ate
prog nos ti cate	re erim in ate
per am bu late	a bom in ate
e jae u late	pre dom in ate
im mae u late	de term in ate
ma trie u late	ex term in ate
ges tie u late	in tem per ate
in noe u late	re gen er ate
eo ag u late	co op er ate
de pop u late	ex äs per ate
con grat u late	com mis er ate
ea pit u late	in vet er ate
ex pos tu late	re it er ate
a mal ga mate	ob lit er ate
ex hil a rate	e vae u ate
le git i mate	at ten u ate
ap prox i mate	ex ten u ate
con eat e nate	in ad e quate
sub or din ate	ef feet u ate
o rig i nate	per pet u ate
con tam in ate	as sas sin ate

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

pro eras tin ate	in die a tive
pre des tin ate	pre rog a tive
com pas sion ate	ir rel a tive
dis pas sion ate	ap pel a tive
af fee tion ate	con tem pla tive
un for tun ate	su per la tive
e man ci pa te	al ter na tive
de lib er ate	de elar a tive
in cär cer ate	com par a tive
con fed er ate	im per a tive
con sid er ate	in dem ni fy
pre pon der ate	per son i fy
im mod er ate	re stör a tive
ae cel er ate	dis qual i fy

No. 120.—CXX.

Words of four syllables, accented on the second.

Al lu' vi on	sa lu bri ous	lux u ri ous
pe tro le um	im pe ri ous	vo lu min ous
ce rule an	mys te ri ous	o be di ent
le vi a than	la bo ri ous	ex pe di ent
li bra ri an	in glo ri ous	in gre di ent
a gra ri an	cen so ri ous	im mu ni ty
pre ca ri ous	vie to ri ous	com mu ni ty
vi ea ri ous	no to ri ous	im pu ni ty
ne fa ri ous	ux o ri ous	com pla cen cy
gre ga ri ous	in ju ri ous	in de cen cy
o va ri ous	pe nu ri ous	dī plo ma cy
op pro bri ous	u su ri ous†	trans pa ren cy

A library is a collection of books.

A librarian is a person who has charge of a library.

The laborious bee is a pattern of industry.

That is precarious which is uncertain ; life and wealth are precarious.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Vicarious punishment is that which one person suffers in the place of another.

Gregarious animals are such as herd together, as sheep and goats.

Salubrious air is favorable to health.

A covetous man is called penurious.

To escape from punishment is impunity.

Do nothing that is injurious to religion, to morals, or to the interest of others.

No. 121.—CXXI

Words of seven syllables, having the accent on the fifth.

Im ma te ri al' i ty	im pen e tra bil i ty
in di vis i bil i ty	in el i gi bil i ty
in di vid u al i ty	im mal le a bil i ty
in com pat i bil i ty	per pen die u lar i ty
in de struc ti bil i ty	in com press i bil i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty	
ir re sist i bil i ty	va le tu de na ri an
in com bus ti bil i ty	an ti trin i ta ri an

Words of eight syllables, accented on the sixth.

Un in tel li gi bil' i ty In com pre hen si bil' i ty

The immateriality of the soul has rarely been disputed.

The indivisibility of matter is supposed to be demonstrably false.

It was once a practice in France to divorce husband and wife for incompatibility of tempers; a practice soon found to be incompatible with social order.

The incompressibility of water has been disproved.

We cannot doubt the incomprehensibility of the divine attributes.

Stones are remarkable for their immalleability.

The indestructibility of matter is generally admitted.

Asbestos is noted for its incombustibility.

The irresistibility of divine grace is disputed.

A valetudinarian is a sickly person.

är, fall what, prey marine, pin, bird, möve,

No. 122.—CXXII.

Words in which th have their aspirated sound.

Ë ther	thör ough	ath let ie
a cinth	thir teen	me theg lin
he sis	thou sand	ea thär tie
e nith	a' the ism	a the ist' ie
²	the o ry	the o ret ie al
hun' der	the o rem	me thod' ie al
his tle	hy a cinth	mathemat' ieal
hros tle	cath' o lie	le vī' a than
hrot tle	ap o thegm	en thu si asm
hirs ty	thun der bolt	an tip' a thy
hrift y	ep i thet	a rith me tie
ength wise	lab y rinth	an tith e sis
ength y	leth ar gy	mis an thro py
hreat ning	pleth o ry	phil an thro py
u thor	pleth o rie	ean thar i des
u thor ize	sym pa thy	the oe ra cy
u thor' i ty	am a ranth	the ol o gy
u thor i ta tive	am e thyst	the od o lite
neth' od	ap a thy	ther mom e ter
n them	can the rus	ea thol i con
iph thong	math e sis	my thol o gy
th ies	syn the sis	or thog ra phy
an ther	pan the' on	hy poth e sis
ab bath	e the re al	li thog ra phy
him ble	ean tha ris	li thot o ry
hurs day	ea the dral	a poth e ea ry
riph thong	u re thra	ap o the' o sis
n thrall'	au then' tic	pol' y the ism
th wart	pa thet ie	bib li o the' eal
o troth	syn thet ie	ieh thy ol' o gy
hür' ty	a ean thus	or ni thol o gy

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 123.—CXXIII.

Words in which th have their vocal sound.

Ei ther	neth er	bröth er
nei ther	weth er	wör thy
hea then	prith ee	möth er
clöth ier	bur then	smöth er
rath' er	south ern	öth er
fath om	teth er	with ers
gath er	thith er	be nēath
hith er	with er	be quēath
fur ther	lath er	an öth er
breth ren	fä ther	to geth er
whith er	fär thing	foth er
wheth er	fär ther	un wör thy
leath er	poth er	log' a rithms
feath er	broth e!	nev er the less

The heathen are those people who worship idols, or who know not the true God.

Those who enjoy the light of the gospel, and neglect to observe its precepts, are more criminal than the heathen.

All mankind are brethren, descendants of common parents. How unnatural and wicked it is to make war on our brethren, to conquer them, or to plunder and destroy them.

It is every man's duty to bequeath to his children a rich inheritance of pious precepts.

No. 124.—CXXIV.

Words of three syllables, accented on the second.

Ae com plish	di min ish	ex tin guish
es tab lish	ad mon ish	re lin quish
em bel lish	pre mon ish	ex cul pate
a bol ish	as ton ish	con cen trate
ren den ish	dis tin guish	re mon strance

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

lus trate	mo ment ous	tri umph ^{ant} ant
m broi der,	por tent ous	as sail ant
<i>Adjectives.</i>	a bun dant	so no' rous
nor mous	re dun dant	a ce tous
is as trous	dis eor dant	con ea vous

man who saves the fragments of time, will accomplish a great deal in the course of his life.

The most refined education does not embellish the human character like piety.

Laws are abolished by the same power that made them.

Wars generally prove disastrous to all parties.

We are usually favored with abundant harvests.

Most persons are ready to exculpate themselves from blame.

Discordant sounds are harsh, and offend the ear.

No. 125.—CXXV.

Words of five syllables, accented on the third.

¹	
in ter me' di ate	e qui pon der ate
lis pro pör tion ate	par ti cip i al
er e mo ni al	in di vid u al
nat ri mo ni al	in ef fect u al
pat ri mo ni al	in tel lect u al
an ti mo ni al	pu sil lan i mous
es ti mo ni al	dis in gen u ous
m ma te ri al	in sig nif i cant
nin is te ri al	e qui pon der ant
m me mo ri al	cir cum am bi ent
en a to ri al	an ni vers a ry
lie ta to ri al	pär lia ment a ry
qua to ri al	tes ta ment a ry
²	al i ment a ry
n ar tie u late	sup ple ment a ry
lie git i mate	el e ment a ry
de term in ate	sat is fac to ry

book, döve, full, use, can, çhaise, gem, thin, thou.

con tra die to ry
val e die to ry
in tro due to ry
trig o nom e try
a re om e try

hom o ge ne ous
con tu me li ous
ae ri mo ni ous
pär si mo ni ous
del e te ri ous
mer i to ri ous
dis o be di ent
in ex pe di ent
con ti nu i ty
im pro pri e ty

¹
mis cel la ne ous
sub ter fa ne ous
sī mul ta ne ous
in stan ta ne ous

Senate signified originally a council of elders; for men, before their minds were perverted and corrupted, committed the public concerns to men of age and experience. The maxim of wise men was, old men for counsel; young men for war. But in modern times, the senatorial dignity is not always connected with age.

The bat is the intermediate link between quadrupeds and fowls. The orang outang is intermediate between man and quadrupeds.

Bodies of the same kind or nature are called homogeneous. Reproachful language is contumelious.

Bitter and sarcastic language is acrimonious.

Simultaneous acts are those which happen at the same time.

Many things are lawful which are not expedient.

No. 126.—CXXVI.

²				
Delve	cash	smash	pish	text
twelve	dash	rash	wish	twixt
nerve	gash	crash	gush	minx
curve	hash	trash	hush	sphinx
elf	lash	flesh	blush	¹
shelf	flash	mesh	crush	change
self	plash	fresh	frush	range
pelf	slash	dish	tush	grange
ash	mash	fish	next	forge

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

paste	flute	light	night	frounce
chaste	mute	blight	wight	rounce
aste	brute	plight	right	trounce
waste	fight	sight	tight	chasm.
ute	hight	slight	blowze	prism

Monosyllables with th vocal.

The	thy	them	tithe	smooth
those	then	thence	lithe	soothe
this	thus	than	writhe	they
that	thou	blithe	sythe	there
thine	thee	hithe	though	their

The following, when nouns, have the aspirated sound of th in the singular number, and the vocal in the plural.

Bäth	bäths	swath	swaths	mouth	mouths
läth	läths	cloth	cloths	wreath	wreaths
päth	päths	moth	moths	sheath	sheaths

The number twelve forms a dozen.

To delve is to dig in the ground.

When the nerves are affected the hands shake.

Turf is a clod of earth held together by the roots of grass.

Surf is the swell of the sea breaking on the shore.

Cash is properly a chest, but it now signifies money.

An elf is a being of the fancy.

A flash of lightning sometimes hurts the eyes.

Flesh is the soft part of animal bodies.

Blushes often manifest modesty, sometimes shame.

Great and sudden changes sometimes do hurt.

A grange is a farm and farm house.

A forge is a place where iron is hammered.

A rounce is the handle of a printing press.

To frounce is to curl or frizzle as the hair.

Great haste often makes waste.

It is no more right to steal apples or water melons from another's garden or orchard, than it is to steal money from his desk. Besides it is the meanest of all low tricks to creep into a man's inclosure to take his property.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

How much more manly is it to ask a friend for cherries, peaches, pears or melons, than it is to sneak privately into his orchard and steal them. How must a boy, and much more a man, blush to be detected in such a mean trick!

No. 127.—CXXVII.

In the following words, h is pronounced before w ; thus whale is pronounced hwale ; that is, hooale : when, is hwen ; that is, hooen.

¹ Whale	² whet	whiz	whip stock
whēat	which	whēre	whis per
wharf	whilk	whēy	whis ky
what	whiff	wher' ry	whis ker
wheel	whig	wheth er	whis tle
wheeze	whim	whet stone	whith er
whee' dle	whin	whif fle	whit lōw
whine	whip	whig gish	whit tle
while	whelm	whig ism	whīrl
white	whelp	whim-per	whīrl pool
whi' ten	when	whin ny	whīrl wind
white wash	whence	whin yard	whīrl bat
whi tish	whisk	whip cord	whīrl i gig
whi ting	whist	whip grāft	wharf age
why	whit	whip saw	wharf inger

In the following words, w is silent.

Whö	whö so ever
whöm	whöm so ev er
whöse	
whöle	whöle some
whoop	whoop ing cough

Whales are the largest of marine animals. They afford us oil for lamps and other purposes.

Wheat is a species of grain that grows in most climates and its flour makes our finest bread.

oar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

The two longest wharves in this country are in New Haven and Boston.

Wheels are most admirable instruments of conveyance ; carts, wagons, gigs and coaches run on wheels.

Whey is the thin watery part of milk.

Bad boys sometimes know what a whip is by their feelings.

This is a kind of knowledge which good boys dispense with.

White is not so properly a color, as a want of all color.

One of the first things a little boy tries to get, is a pen-knife, that he may whittle with it. If he asks for a knife and it is refused, he is pretty apt to whimper.

The love of whisky has brought many a stout fellow to the whipping-post.

Large bushy whiskers require a good deal of nursing and trimming.

No. 128.—CXXVIII.

In the following words, x passes into the sound of gz.

Ex aet'	ex ag' ge rate	ex or di um
ex alt	ex am ine	ex ot ie
ex empt	ex am ple	ex em plar
ex ert	ex an i mate	ex' om pla ry
ex haust	ex äs pe rate	ex em' pli fy
ex hort	ex ec u tive	ex emp tion
ex ile	ex ec u tor	ex on e rate
ex ist	ex ee u trix	ex or bit ance
ex ult	ex hib it	ex or bit ant
ex häle	ex ist ence	ex u' be rant

The word exact is an adjective signifying nice, accurate, or precise ; it is also a verb signifying to demand, require or compel to yield.

Astronomers can by calculating, foretell the exact time of an eclipse, or of the rising and setting of the sun.

It is useful to keep very exact accounts.

A king or a legislature must have power to exact taxes or duties to support the government.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou

"Take away your exactions from my people." Ez. 14.
To exist signifies to be or to have life. Immortal soul
will never cease to exist.

We must not exalt ourselves, nor exult over a fallen
rival.

It is our duty to exert our talents in doing good.

We are not to expect to be exempt from evils.

Exhort one another to the practice of virtue.

Water is exhaled from the earth in vapor, and in time
the ground is exhausted of water.

An exile is one who is banished from his country.

In telling a story be careful not to exaggerate.

Examine the scriptures daily and carefully, and set an ex
ample of good works.

An executor is one appointed by a will to settle an estate
after the death of the testator who makes the will.

The president of the United States is the chief executive
officer of the government.

Officers should not exact exorbitant fees for their services.

Charitable societies exhibit proofs of much benevolence.

The earth often produces exuberant crops.

Every man wishes to be exonerated from burdensome
services.

No. 129.—CXXIX.

*In the following words, tian and tion are pronounced nearl
chun, and tial, chal.*

Bas' tion	ad us' tion	in di ges' tion
chris tian	con ges tion	ex haus tion
mix tion	di ges tion	ex us tion
ques tion	ad mix tion	sug ges tion
fus tian	com bus-tion	in ges tion

*In the following words, i in an unaccented syllable and fol
lowed by a vowel, has a liquid sound, like y consonant,
thus al ien, is pronounced al yen, and cloth ier, cloth yer*

Al ien	sāv ior	sēn ior
cōurt ier	brēv iat	bil' ious
elōth ier	jūn ior	bill ion

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

bill iards	val iant	com pan ion
eull ion	ön ion	ras eal ion
mill ion	bull ion	do min ion
min ion	äl ien ate	mo dill ion
min ious	bil ia ry	o pin ion
pill ion	brill ian cy	re bell ion
pin ion	brill iant ly	re bell ious
runn ion	mil ia ry	ci vil ian
seull ion	val iant ly	dis un ion
trfil ion	val iant ness	be hāv ior
trunn ion	com mūn ion	pe cūl iar
brill iant	ver mil' ion	in tagl io
fil ial	pa vil ion	se ragl io
coll ier	pōs til ion	fa mil iar ize
pann ier	fa mil iar	o pin ion ist
pon iard	bat tal ion	o pin ion a ted

No. 130.—CXXX.

In the following words, the syllables sier and zier, are pronounced zher or shur, sion are pronounced zhun, and sia are pronounced zha.

Bra' zier	pro fu sion	il lu sion
gla zier	a bra sion	in fu sion
gra zier	eol lu sion	in va sion
ho sier	eon elu sion	suf fu sion
o sier	eon fa sion	dis sua sion
ero sier	eōr ro sion	per sua sion
fu sion	oe ea sion	am bro sia
af fu' sion	per va sion	am bro sial
eo he sion	e lu sion	ob tru sion
ad he sion	dif fu sion	de tru sion
de lu sion	dis plo sion	in tru sion
e ro sion	ex plo sion	pro tru sion
o va sion	of fu sion	o tru sion

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

In the following words, the terminating syllable is pronounced zhun, or the vowel i may be considered as liquid, like y.

Ab scis' ion	pro vis ion	in cis ion
col lis ion	re vis ion	mis pris ion
de cis ion	re scis ion	e lys ian
de ris ion	eon cis ion	cir eum cis ion
e lis ion	ex cis ion	sub di vis ion
pre cis ion	di vis ion	

No. 131.—CXXXI.

Words in which c before h has the sound of k.

Christ	christ mas	arch i teet
chyle	christ ian	arch i trave
scheme	mas tieh	är che type
a che	ech o	hep tar chy
chasm	ehron ie	mach in ate
chrism	sehed ule	christ en dom
chord	päs chal	ehim ie al
loch	ehol ie	ehim is, try
school	ehol er	braeh i al
choir	seir rous	lach ry mal
cho' rus	sehol ar	sae cha rine
cho ral	mon arch	syn ehro nism
är chives	stöm aeh	mieh ael mas
cha os	an ar chy	ehor is ter
a chor	ehrys o lite	ehron i ele
e poch	char ae ter	or ches ter
i chor	eat e ehism	och i my
o cher	pen ta teuch	pa' tri arch
tro chee	sep ul cher	eu cha rist
	teeh nie al	chi me' ra
an chor	al chi my	pa ro chi al

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

ehro mat' ie	syn ee do ehe	the om a chy
me chan ie	mo när chie al	mel' an chol y
cha ot ie	bron chot o my	pa' tri är chy
seho las tie	ehro nol o gy	hī er är chy
ea chex y	ehī rog ra phy	ol i gār chy
cha lyh e ate	cho rog ra phy	eat e chet' i cal
a nach ro nism	ehro nom e ter	ieh thy ol o gy

Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.

Chyle is the milky fluid separated from food by digestion, and from this are formed blood and nutriment for the support of animal life.

An epoch is a fixed point of time from which years are reckoned. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt is a remarkable epoch in their history.

A patriarch is the father of a family. Abraham was the great patriarch of the Israelites.

Sound striking against an object and returned, is an echo.

The stomach is the great laboratory of animal bodies, in which food is digested and prepared for entering the proper vessels, and nourishing the body. If the stomach is impaired and does not perform its proper functions, the whole body suffers.

No. 132.—CXXXII.

Words in which g has its hard or close sound before e i and y.

Gear	ēa ger	erag ged	gib bous
geese	mēa ger	dig ger	gid dy
geld	gew gaw	dig ging	gig gle
gift	tī ger	rig ging	gig gling
give	to ged	rig ged	gig let
gig	big' gin	rig ger	giz zard
gild	brag ger	flag ging	gim blet
gimp	dag ger	flag gy	hag gish
gird	erag gy	sog gy	jag ged
girth	bug av	zib ber	iaa av

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

leg ged	twig ged	nog gin	gag ging
leg gin	twig gin	tärg et	brag ged
pig gin	twig gy	flog ged	brag ging
quag gy	wag ging	flog ging	bag ging
rag ged	wag gish	gog gle	geld ing
trig ger	au ger	hug ged	gild ing
serag ged	bog gy	hug ging	gild ed
serag gy	fog gy	shrug ged	gild er
shag gy	elög ged	shrug ging	swag ger
shag ged	elög ging	rug ged	swag gy
slug gish	elög gy	tug ged	girdle
wag gish	cog ged	tug ging	gird er
snag ged	cog ger	lug ged	be gin'
snag gy	dog ged	lug ging	wag' ged
sprig gy	dog gish	mug gy	wag ge ry
sprig ged	jog ged	fag ged	log ger head
stag ger	jog ging	fag ging	or gil' lous
stag gers	jog ger	gag ged	to geth er

No. 133.—CXXXIII.

In the following, c accented or ending a syllable has the sound of s, and g that of j.

² Mag' ie	tac it	pac i fy
trag ie	ag it atc	pag in al
ag ile	leg i ble	reg i cide
ac id	vig il ant	reg i men
dig it	reg im ent	reg is ter
fac ile	prec e dent	spec i fy
frag ile	prec i pice	mac er ate
frig id	rec i pe	mag is trate
rig id	dec im al	mag is tra cy
plac id	dec im ate	trag e dy
sig il	lac er ate	vic in age

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

veg et ate	pär tic ip ate	au then tic i ty
veg et a ble	sim plic i ty	e las tic i ty
log ic	me dic in al	du o dec i mo
proc ess	so lic it ude	in ea pac it ate
eog it ate	tri-plic i ty	ab o rig in al
prog e ny	ver tic i ty	ee cen tric i ty
il lic' it	rus tic i ty	mu cil ag in ous
im plic it	ex ag ger ate	mul ti plic i ty
e lic it	mor dac i ty	per spi eac i ty
ex-plic it	nu gac i ty	per ti nac i ty
so lic it	o pac i ty	tac it ur ni ty
im ag ine	ra pac i ty	mag is te ri al
au dac i ty	sa gac i ty	a troc' i ty
ea pac i ty	bel lig er ent	fe roc i ty
fu gac i ty	o rig in al	ve loc i ty
lo quac i ty	ar mig er ous	rhi noc er os
men dac i ty	vertig in ous	rec i proc' i ty
il leg i ble	re frig er ate	im ag in a' tion
o rig in ate	rec it a' tion	ex ag ger a tion
so lic it or	veg et a tion	re frig er a tion
fe lic i ty	ag it a tion	so lic it a tion
mu nic i pal	eog it a tion	fe lic it a tion
an tic ip ate	o le ag' in ous	leg er de mair

No. 135.—CXXXIV.

Words in which ce, ci, ti and si, are pronounced as sh.

Gre' cian	con science	as so' ciate
gra cious	eap tious	con so ciate
spa cious	fac tious	dis so ciate
spe cious	fie tious	e ma ciate
spe cies	lus cious	ex cru ciate
so cial	nox ious	ex pa tiate
gen tian	cau tious	in gra tiate
ter tian	con scious	ne go tiate

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou,

in sa tiate	unsub stan tial	ce ta ceous
an nun' ciate	un es sen tial	erus ta ceous
li cen tiate	in flu en tial	con ten' tious
sub stan tiate	pes ti len tial	in fec tious
nup' tial	au da' cious	sen ten tious
pär tial	ea pa cious	li cen tious
es sen' tial	fa ce tious	in cau tious
po ten tial	fal la cious	con tu ma' cious
pro vin cial	a tro cious	ef fi ea cious
pru den tial	fe ro cious	es ten ta tious
com mer cial	lo qua cious	per spi ea cious
im pär tial	pro ea cious	per ti na cious
sub stan tial	ra pa cious	con sci en' tious
consequen' tial	sa ga cious	pa' tient
con fi den tial	se qua cious	quo tient
pen i ten tial	te na cious	ān cient
prov i den tial	vex a tious	tran' sient
rev e ren tial	vī va cious	pär tial' i ty
e qui noe tial	vo ra cious	im pär tial' i ty

No. 134.—CXXXV.

Words in which ci and ti are pronounced as sh, and are united to the preceding syllable.

² Pre" cious	am bi" tious	at tri" tion
spe" cial	fac ti" tious	nu tri" tion
vi" cious	fic ti" tious	cog ni" tion
vi" tiate	pro pi" tiate	ig ni" tion
ad di" tion	den ti" tion	con di" tion
am bi" tion	fru i" tion	in i" tiate
aus pi" cious	es pe" cial	de fi" cient
of fi" cious	op ti" cian	de li" cious
ea pri" cious	mo ni" tion	dis cre" tion
nu tri" tious	mu ni" tion	e di" tion
de li" cious	con tri" tion	ef fi" cient

bär, fall what, prey marine, pin, bird, möve,

fla gi" cious	vo li" tion	su per fi" cial
fru i" tion	ab o li" tion	su per sti" tion
ju di" cial	ae qui si" tion	sup po si" tion
lo gi" cian	ad mo ni" tion	sur rep ti" tious
ma gi" cian	ad ven ti" tious	mer e tri" cious
ma li" cious	am mu ni" tion	av a ri" cious
mi li" tia	pre mo ni" tion	in au spi" cious
mu si" cian	dis qui si" tion	ben e fi" cial
no vi" ciate	in qui si" tion	eo a li" tion
of fi" ciate	rep e ti" tion	com pe ti" tion
of fi" cious	in hi bi" tion	com po si" tion
pa tri" cian	ex po si" tion	def i ni" tion
pär ti" tion	ap pa ri" tion	dem o li" tion
per di" tion	är ti fi" cial	dep o si" tion
per ni" cious	ap po si" tion	dis po si" tion
pe ti" tion	eb ul li" tion	prae ti" tion er
pro fi" cient	er u di" tion	a rith me ti" cian
phy si" cian	ex hi bi" tion	ae a de mi" cian
po si" tion	im po si" tion	ge o me tri" cian
pro pi" tious	op po si" tion	in ju di" cious
sé di" tion	prej u di" cial	de fi" cien cy
se di" tious	pol i ti" cian	ef fi" cien cy
sol sti" tial	prep o si" tion	pro fi" cien cy
suf fi" cient	prop o si" tion	ju di" cia ry
sus pi" cious	pro hi bi" tion	un pro pi" tious

No. 136.—CXXXVI.

The following words, ending in ic, may have, and some of them often do have, the syllable al added after ic, as comic, comical; and the adverbs in ly derived from these words always have al, as in classically. The accent is on the syllable next preceding ic.

Cau' stic	elin ic	erit ic	eth ic
cen' tric	com ic	eu' bie	eth nic
läss ic	con ic	cyn' ic	log ic

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

lyr ie	op tic	stat ie	trag ie
mag ie	phthis ie	sto' ie	typ ie
mu' sie	scep tic†	styp' tie	rus tie
mys' tie	spher ie	top ie	graph ie

Words of three syllables, accented on the second. These may receive the termination al for the adjective, and to that may be added ly to form the adverb; as, agrestic, agrestical, agrestically.

2

Ab bat' ie	ge ner ie	pla ton ie
a eron ie	gym nas tie	pneu mat ie
a gres tie	har mon ie	po lem ie
al chim ie	he bra ie	prag mat ie
as cet ie	her met ie	pro lif ie
ath let ie	hys ter ie	pro phet ie
au then tie	i den tie	rhap sod ie
bär bar ie	in trin sie	rhe tor ie
bo tan ie	la eon ie	ru bif ie
ca thär tie	lu cif ie	sa tir ie
elas sif ie	lu erif ie	schis mat ie
eos met ie	mag net ie	seho las tie
di dae tie	mag nif ie	seor bu tie
do mes tie	ma jes tie	so phis tie
dog mat ie	me chan ie	sper mat ie
dra mat ie	mo nas tie	sta lae tie
dru id ie	mor bif ie	stig mat ie
dys pep tie	nu mer ie	sym met ric
ee cen trie	ob stet rie	syn od ie
ee lee tie	or gan ie	ter rif ie
ee stat ie	os sif ie	the is tic
e lee trie	pa cif ie	ty ran nie
em pir ie	pa thet ie	vī vif ie
er rat ie	pe dant ie	e las tie
fa nat ie	phleg mat ie	böm bas tie

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

Words of four syllables, accented on the third.

2

Ae a dem' ie	dol o rif ic	par a lyt ie
al chi mis tie	em blein at ic	par a phras tie
al pha bet ie	en er get ic	par a sit ie
ap oplec tie	e nig mat ie	par en thet ie
an a log ie	ep i lep tie	par a bol ie
an a lyt ie	ep i dem ie	path o log ie
an a tom ie	ep i sod ie	pe ri od ie
a pos tol ie	er e mit ie	phil o log ie
a rith met ie	eu cha ris tie	phil o soph ie
as tro log ie	ex e get ic	phil an throp ic
as tro nom ie	frig or if ie	phar i sa' ie
a the is tie	ge o log ie	prob lem at' ie
at mos pher ie	ge o met ric	pu ri tan ie
bar o met ric	hem is pher ie	pyr a mid ie
be a tif ie	his tri on ie	pyr o tech nic
bī o graph ic	hyp o erit ie	sci en tif ie
cab a list ie	hy per bol ie	sye o phant ie
eal vin is tie	hy po stat ie	syl lo gis tie
cas u rist ie	hy po thet ic	sym pa thet ie
eat e chet ie	id i ot ie	sys tem at ie
eat e gor ie	in e las tie	tal is man ie
ehro no log ie	jae o bin ie	the o log ic
eol or if ie	lap i dif ie	the o erat ie
eos mo graph ic	math e mat ie	the o ret ie
dem o crat ic	met a phor ie	to po graph ic
dī a bol ie	met a phys ie	ty po graph ic
dī a lec tie	my tho log ie	zo o graph ic
dī plo mat ie	ne o ter ie	zo o log ie
dī a met ric	or tho graph ic	un pre lat ie
dī u ret ie	pan the is tie	ge o cen trie

Thermometrical observations show the temperature of the air, in winter and summer.

book, döve, full, use, ean, çhaise, gem, thin, thou.

Words of five syllables, accented on the fourth.

An ti seor bu' tie	gen e a log ie
ar is to erat' ie	lex i eo graph ie
char æ ter is tie	mon o syl lab ie
ee ele si as tie	or ni tho log ie
en thu si as tie	os te o log ie
en to mo log ie	phys i o log ie
ep i gram mat ie	ieh thy o log ie

The following words rarely or never take the termination al.

Bì qua drat' ie	gal' lie	pläs' tie
cath' o lie	goth' ie	pub' lie
ce phal' ie	hym' nie	pu' nie
cha ot' ie	i tal' ie	re pub' lie
con cen' tric	me dal' lie	tæ' tie
e le' gi æ	me te or' ie	äre' tie
ex tat' ie	me tal' lie	pep' tie
ep' ie	o lym' pïe	fus' tie
ex ot' ie	par a gor' ie	cys' tie

The following usually or always end in al.

Bib' li eal	il log' ie al	chim' ie al
ea non' ie al	in im' ie al	met' rie al
ehi mer' ie al	me thod' ie al	phys' ie al
eler' ie al	fär' cie al	præ' tie al
eos' mie al	med' ie al	rad' ie al
cor' tie al	trop' ie al	ver' tie al
do min' ie al	top' ie al	vor' tie al
fin' ie al	drop' sie al	whim' sie al

The following never take the termination al.

A pos' tro phic	pleth' o rie	tal' mud ie
bis, muth ie	splen' e tie	the' o rie
ehol' er ie	su' ber ie	tur' me rie
lu' na tie	sul' phur ie	e met' ie

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

Words ending in an, en, or on, in which the vowel is mute or slightly pronounced.

Är' ti san	her' is son	jet' ti son
ben' i son	gar' ri son	or' i son
ea par' i son	cit' i zen	pär' ti san
com par' i son	den' i zen	u' ni son
eōur' te san	hor' i zon	ven' i son

Words ending in ism, retaining the accent of their primitives.

Mo nas' ti cism	per i pa tet' i cism
ne ol' o gism	pro vin' cial ism
at' ti cism	an" gli cism
goth' i cism	van' dal ism
pa ral' o gism	gal' li cism
Cath' o li cism	ped' a gog ism
ep' i eu rism	pu' ri tan ism
jes' u it ism	pres by te' ri an ism
lib' er tin ism	par' a sit ism
ma te' ri al ism	par' al lel ism
mon' o the ism	sa' bi an ism
nat' u ral ism	hu' lo the ism
pat' ri ot ism	fa' vor it ism
pol' y the ism	so cin' i an ism
pros' e lyt ism	ra' tion al ism
phar' i sa ism	re pub' lic an ism
prot' est ant ism	sec ta' ri an ism
prop' a gand ism	scho las' ti cism

No. 137.—CXXXVII.

Words ending in ize, accented on the first syllable.

Au' thor ize	mor' al ize	mag' net ize
bäs' tard ize	dram' a tize	mod' ern ize
civ' il ize	em' pha size	ag' o nize
can' on ize	gal' van ize	pul' ver ize
le' gal ize	her' bo rize	ster' il ize

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

sub' sid ize	or' gan ize	ex' or cize
tyr' an nize	pat' ron ize	fer' til ize
sys' tem ize	sat' ir ize	gen til ize
meth' od ize	tan' tal ize	i' dol ize
jour' nal ize	tär' tar ize	mel' o dize
bru' tal ize	vo' eal ize	ox' yd ize
col' o nize	eau' te rize	po' lar ize
en' er gize	bär' ba rize	re' al ize
e' qual ize	erys' tal ize	the' o rize
gär' ga rize	das' tard ize	tran' quil ize
hu' man ize	det' o nize	tem' po rize
ju' da ize	dog' ma tize	ro' man ize

No. 138.—CXXXVIII.

Words of four and five syllables, retaining the accent of their primitives.

Al' eo hol ize	lib' e ral ize	prod' i gal ize
al' le gor ize	ma te' ri al ize	pros' e lyt ize
a nath' e ma tizème	mo' ri al ize	pu' ri tan ize
an' i mal ize	min' er al ize	pro verb' i al ize
ar' o ma tize	na' tion al ize	re pub' lie an ize
bes' ti al ize	hy' dro gen ize	sanc' tu a rize
cär' di nal ize	nat' u ral ize	see u lar ize
eath' o li cize	me' te or ize	sen' su al ize
char' ac ter ize	ox' y gen ize	spir' it u al ize
cit' i zen ize	partie' u lar ize	sye' o phant ize
e the' re al ize	pan' e gyr ize	vit' ri ol ize
gel' a tin ize	pe eu' liar ize	vol' a til ize
gen' e ral ize	pop' u lar ize	chev' er il ize

No. 139.—CXXXIX.

The combination of letters ng, has two sounds, the open, as in sing singer, long; and the close, as in finger, linger, longer.

In this work, the open sound of ng in accented syllables, is

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve.

marked with a single accent, and the close sound with a double accent.

The following have the open sound.

Amöng'	hang' er	sing' ing	strung
bang	hang' man	song	string' ing
bring'	hang' ings	sung	strong
bring' ing	hung	slang	strong' ly
bung	king	sling	swing
elang	ling	sling' er	swing' er
eling	long	slung	swing' ing
eling' ing	lungs	spring	swung
elung	pang	sprang	tang
dung	prong	spring' er	thing
fang	rang	spring' ing	thong
fling	ring	sting	töngue
fling' er	ring' ing	sting' er	twang
fling' ing	ring' let	sting' ing	wang
flung	rung	stung	wring
gang	sang	string	wring' er
hang	sing	string' ed	wring' ing
hang' ed	sing' er	string' er	wrong

In the following words, the sound of ng is close, and is marked with a double accent.

An" ger	elan" gor	jan" gler
an" gry	eon" go	jan" gling
an" gle	dan" gle	jin" gle
an" gler	din" gle	lan" guid
an" gli can	fan" gle	lan" guish
an" gli cism	fin" ger	lon" ger
an" gli cize	fun" gus	lon" gest
an" guish	hun" ger	man" gle
an" gu lar	hun" gry	man" gler
bran" gle	in" got	man" go
bun" gle	jan" gle	min" gle

book, döve, full, use, ean, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

mön" ger	stron" gest	e lon" gate
mön" grel	tan" gle	e ryn" go
sprin" gle	tin" gle	sy rin" ga
stron" ger	stran" gu ry	

No. 140.—CXL.

The pronounciation of the words in the following table is marked in different ways by writers on orthoepey.

1. Natshure, jointshure, &c. with *u* long. This is a false notation ; the words neither in England nor the United States being ever pronounced with *u* long.
2. Natshur, jointshur, &c. with *u* short. This pronounciation is common in both countries, but not the most elegant.
3. Nateyur, jointyur. This pronounciation, though a departure from the rules of the language, by prefixing the sound of *y* to *u* short, is at present fashionable, among elegant speakers. The latest writer limits this anomaly almost wholly to a few words of two syllables.

cap' ture	na' ture	sculp' ture
cine' ture	nur' ture	stat' ure
fēa ture	päs' ture	strie' ture
fu' ture	pune' ture	strue' ture
join' ture	pie' ture	su' ture
june' ture	pos' ture	tex' ture
lee' ture	râp' ture	tine' ture
mix' ture	rup' ture	tor' ture
mois' ture	serip' ture	ves' ture

The lungs are the organs of respiration. If any substance, except air, is inhaled and comes in contact with the lungs, we instantly cough. This cough is an effort of nature to free the lungs.

A finger signifies a taker, as does fang. We take or catch things with the fingers, and fowls and rapacious quadrupeds seize other animals with their fangs.

A pang is a severe pain ; anguish is violent distress.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

Whatever is wrong is a deviation from right, or from the laws of God or man.

Anger is a tormenting passion, and so are envy and jealousy. To be doomed to suffer these passions long, would be as severe a punishment as confinement in the state's prison.

An anglicism is a peculiar mode of speech among the English.

Love is an agreeable passion, and love is sometimes stronger than death.

How happy would men be if they would always love what is right and hate what is wrong!

No. 141.—CXLI

G and k before n are always silent.

Gnär	kna' vish ly	knöll
gnär	kna' vish ness	knot
gnash	knead	knot' grass
gnat	knee	knot' ted
gnaw	kneel	knot' ty
gno' mon	knife	knot' ti ly
gnos' ties	knīght	knot' ti ness
gnos' ti cism	knīght er' rant	knot' less
knab	knight' hood	knout
knack	knight' ly	knōw
knap	knit	knōw a ble
knap' sack	knit' ter	knōw er
knap' weed	knit' ting nee' dle	knōw ing
knär	knob	knōw ing ly
knär y	knob' bed	knowl' edge
knave	knob' by	knue' kle
knäve ry	knock	knur
kna' vish	knock' er	knurl

It is very useful to bread to knead it well.

The original signification of knave was a boy; but the word now signifies a dishonest person.

book, döve; full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, tho

No. 142.—CXLII.

In the following words, eh have the sound of sh, and in mos of them, i has the sound of e long.

Chaise	cap u chün	cav a liēr
čham āde	mag a zine	eor de liēr
čham pāign	sub ma rīne	man da rīn
čhi cāne	trans ma rīne	cash iēr
čhev a liēr†	bōm ba sīn	ma rīne
čhiv' al ry†	bue a nēer	der niēr
čhan de liēr	can non iēr	po līce
čhi cāne ry	cap a piē	fa čine
čhan' ere	car bin iēr	fron tiēr

No. 143.—CXLIII.

In the following words, the vowel a of the digraph ea, has no sound, and e is short. Thus bread, earth, tread, are pronounced bred, erth, tred. It is very desirable that this useless and perplexing letter a should be rejected. Its loss would do no harm, but much good.

Bread	sweat	ear ly	jeal ous
dead	search	earn est	jeal ous y
head	health	re search	zeal ous
tread	wealth	clean ly	zeal ous ly
dread	stealth	heav en	zeal ot
stead	cleanse	leav en	pleas ant
thread	earl	heav y	peas ant
spread	pearl	read y	pleas ure
breast	earn	health y	meas ure
breadth	learn	wealth y	treas ure
breath	yearn	feath er	treach er y
earth	meant	leath er	en deav or
dearth	dreamt.	leath ern	re hearse

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

No. 144.—CXLIV.

In the following, g is silent.

p. stands for past tense ; ppr. for participle of the present tense.

verbs	p.	ppr.	agent.	verbs	p.	ppr.	agent.
sign	ed	ing	er	re sign	ed	ing	er
as sign	ed	ing	or	im pūgn	ed	ing	er
con sign	ed	ing	or	op pūgn	ed	ing	er
le sign	ed	ing	er	im prēgn	ed	ing	
na lign	ed	ing	er	coun' ter sign	ed	ing	

Adjectives and nouns.

Con dign	in dign	for' eign	en' sign
de nign	ma lign	söv e reign	en' sign cy

In the following, the sound of g is resumed.

As sig na' tion	in dig' ni ty	im preg' na ble
des ig na' tion	in dig' nant	op pug' nan cy
res ig na' tion	dig' ni ty	re pug' nant
be nig' nant	dig' ni fy	re pug' nan cy
be nig' ni ty	preg' nant	sig' ni fy
ma lig' ni ty	preg' nan cy	sig ni fi ca' tion
ma lig' nant	im preg' nate	sig nif' i cant

No. 145.—CXLV.

Words in which e, i and o, before n, are mute. Those with v annexed, are, or may be used as verbs, admitting ed for the past time, and ing for the participle.

Ba' con	bra' zen	bid' den
bēa con	bro' ken	box' en
beech en	black' en v	bound' en
ba' sin	bat' ten	but' ton v
bēat en	beck' on v	broad en v
bit' ten	bur' den v	cho' sen
bla' zen v	bur' then v	elo' ven

book, döve, full, use. can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

eot' ton	lōad en	rough en v
eous' in	les' sen v	sad' den v
erim son v	les' son v	se' ton
chēap en v	leav en v	sha' ken
eo ^z ' en v	lead en	sēa son v
dēa. con	loos' en v	silk' en
diz' en v	light en v	slack' en v
dōz' en	li' ken v	sick' en v
dam' son	ma' son	slid' den
dead en v	mēek en v	stiff' en v
dēep en v	māid en	strāit en v
drunk' en	mad' den v	smit' ten
ēat en	mut' ton	strength' en v
e' ven	ōv en	length' en v
earth' en	ōak en	striv' en
fat' ten v	ōat en	sev' en
flat' ten v	ō pen v	sod' den
flax' en	ōld en	sunk' en
fro' zen	mōlt en	sto' len
fall en	miz' zen	spo' ken
fresh' en v	pär don v	shärp en v
fright en v	pär son	swēet en v
glut' ton	pris' on	ta' ken
got' ten	per' so	to' ken
glad' den v	quick' en v	trēa son
giv' en	riv' en	tight en v
gra' ven	ra' ven	threat en v
ha' ven	rēa son v	trod' den
hemp' en	rāi sin	thick' en v
heav' en	ris' en	tough en v
hap' pen v	reck' on v	vix' en
hārd en v	red' den	wax' en
kit' ten v	rid' den	weap' on v
lad' den	red' ton	wal' ken

bär, fall, what; prey marine, pin, bird, möve,

wēak en v	for sa' ken	pär son age
whi ten v	for got' ten	per' son age
wrēath en	un bro' ken	dēa eon ess
whēat en	en gra' ven	arch dēa eon
wi den v	mis ta' ken	dis heärt en v
wōd en	e lev' en	em bōld en v
wōl en	im pris' on v	un sha' ken
be hōld en	a ris' en	un sha' pen
a wa' ken v	for giv' en	un o' pen ed

In the following, t is not pronounced.

Chāst en	lis' ten	moist en
hāst en	glis' ten	of' ten
christ' en	fāst en	soft' en

Q represents the same articulation as k.

Aq' ue duet	eq' ui ty	ob liq' ui ty
aq' ui line	eq' ui ta ble	in iq' ui ty
liq' uid	eq' ui ta bly	in iq' ui tous
liq' uid ness	an tiq' ui ty	req' ui site
liq' uor	u biq' ui ty	pre req' ui site

In the following words, and some others, the final e is pronounced in a distinct syllable. This circumstance renders it impossible to give the words the regular plural termination. Apostrophes would be mistaken for a word of three syllables, and apostrophies would be irregular. If these and all similar words were written with y instead of e, the plurals would be regular.

A pos' tro phe	hy per' bo le
e pit' o me	syn ee' do che
a poe' o pe	hy pal' la ge
a pot' o me	sim i le
di as' to le	sys' to le
ea tas' tro phe	syn' eo pe

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou,

In the following and similar words, a before r, though marked with its first or long sound, deviates a little from that sound, and accords exactly with the sound of ai in fair, pair.

Bāre	mare	square	pa' rent
beār	pare	sweār	ap pa' rent
care	peār	tare	com pāre
dare	rare	teār	de clāre
flare	scare	tares	en snāre
fare	stare	spare	for beār
glare	share	weār	pre pāre
hare	spare	ware	a wāre

Profane swearing is a vulgar vice.

When good breeding and real politeness shall be cultivated with as much care and taste as music and other elegant arts, a gentleman or a lady will no more swear, than they will box each others ears.

No. 146.—CXLVI.

Words in which e final after l is mute.

The following are nouns, the plural of which is formed by the addition of s. Some of them are used also as verbs, taking d to form the past time, and ing, dropping e, to form the participle of the present tense. Thus, fable, fables; fabled, fabling. The letter v stands for verbs.

Ca' ble	ēa gle	ri fle v	bat' tle v
fa ble v	era dle v	sa' ble	bab ble v
bee tle	la dle	seru ple v	bram ble
bri dle v	ga ble	sta ble v	dib ble v
tri fle v	ha zle	sta ple	cob ble v
ti tle v	ma ple	ta ble v	dim ple v
bēa gle	nee dle	mea sles	coup le v
bēa dle	pēo ple v	bau ble	bot tle v
bī ble	ru ble	cau dle v	fid' dle v

bär, fall what, prey marine, pin, bīrd, möve,

free kle v	nip ple	muz zle v	tae kle v
trib ble v	gaf fle	rab ble	thim ble
jum ble v	gog gles	ruf fle v	tit tle
hud dle v	gīr dle v	rat tle v	treb le v
nod dle	grid dle	rim ple	trip le v
rid dle v	griz zle	rip ple v	troub le v
can dle	hur dle	rud dle	truf fle
han dle v	man tle v	sam ple	trun dle v
run dle	mār ble v	seuf fle v	tur tle
bun dle v	met tle	seut tle v	cīr ele v
sie kle	muf fle v	shaε kle v	waf fle
tem ple	mus cle	skit tle	wat tle
an kle	myr tle	snaf fle	spee kle v
ap ple	net tle v	snuf fles	prie kle
pad dle v	peb ble	spin dle	wim ble
sad dle v	pim ple	squab ble v	wim ple
buc kle v	seram ble v	stad dle	wrin kle v
eat tle	pot tle	stop ple	stub ble
coe kle v	pur ple v	strug gle v	strie kle
crip ple v	pur fle	sham bles	un ele

Verbs, some of which are used as nouns, designated by n

O' gle n	doub le n	erae kle	hob ble n
sī dle	drib ble	erim ple	med dle
stī fle	driz zle n	erum ple	mum ble
twee dle	dwin dle	gab ble n	nib ble n
whec dle	fon dle	gag gle	sprin kle n
am' ble n	friz zle n	gam ble	stum ble n
baf fle	fum ble	ram ble n	trem ble n
dan dle	grum ble	gār gle n	puz zle n
erum ble	kin dle	gig gle n	ran kle
eud dle	tin kle n	grap ple n	rum ple n
eur dle	cae kle	gur gle	strad dle
dab ble	cod dle	haε kle n	serab ble n

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

set tle <i>n</i>	swin dle	true kle	whif fle
shuf fle <i>n</i>	tat tle <i>n</i>	twat tle	whit tle <i>n</i>
stär tle	throt tle	swad dle <i>n</i>	wrig gle
stie kle	tie kle	wab ble	tram ple
strag gle	tip ple	war ble <i>n</i>	daz zle
sue kle	trie kle	spär kle <i>n</i>	bub ble <i>n</i>

Adjectives. From most of these are formed adverbs by changing *e* final into *y*, as able, ably. When nouns are formed from them, it is by the addition of *ness*, as idle, idleness.

A' ble	no' ble	hum' ble	gen' tle
fee' ble	sta' ble	mid' dle	sim' ple
i' dle	fie' kle	am' ple	lit' tle

In the following, the letter t is not pronounced.

Eas' tle	nes tle	pes tle	tres tle
gris tle	rus tle	this tle	wres tle
bust tle	jost tle	mis tle	bris tle
brus tle	hus tle	whis tle	e pis' tle

Words of three syllables, accented on the first. The letters ad stand for adjective.

Bin' a cle <i>n</i>	salv a ble <i>ad</i>	match a' ble <i>ad</i>
bär na cle <i>n</i>	san a ble <i>ad</i>	mir a' cle <i>n</i>
can ti cle <i>n</i>	spir a' cle <i>n</i>	mis ci ble <i>ad</i>
cor pus cle <i>n</i>	tax a ble <i>ad</i>	not a ble <i>ad</i>
ered i ble <i>ad</i>	ter ri ble <i>ad</i>	pos si ble <i>ad</i>
cul pa ble <i>ad</i>	vend i ble	prob a ble <i>ad</i>
dam na ble <i>ad</i>	syl la ble <i>n</i>	quad ru ple <i>ad</i>
dec u ple <i>n</i>	hor ri ble <i>ad</i>	sens i ble <i>ad</i>
den ti cle <i>n</i>	fal li ble <i>ad</i>	sol u ble <i>ad</i>
drink a ble <i>ad</i>	fen ci ble <i>ad</i>	test a ble <i>ad</i>
ed i ble <i>ad</i>	fol li cle <i>n</i>	tract a ble <i>ad</i>
ef fa ble <i>ad</i>	fran gi ble <i>ad</i>	ven tri cle <i>n</i>
quench a ble <i>ad</i>	flex i ble <i>ad</i>	ob sta cle <i>n</i>
quin tu ple <i>ad</i>	man a' cle <i>n</i>	vol u ble <i>ad</i>

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

or a ele <i>n</i>	fī na ble <i>ad</i>	tīth a ble <i>ad</i>
pan i ele <i>n</i>	frī a ble <i>ad</i>	tu na ble <i>ad</i>
pal pa ble <i>ad</i>	bla ma ble <i>ad</i>	tu mi ele <i>n</i>
par a ble <i>n</i>	fu si ble <i>ad</i>	ve hi ele <i>n</i>
pin na ele <i>n</i>	ī ci ele <i>n</i>	void a ble <i>ad</i>
ear un ele <i>n</i>	ça pa ble <i>ad</i>	möv a ble <i>ad</i>
är ti ele <i>n</i>	ti a ble <i>ad</i>	pröv a ble <i>ad</i>
cär bun ele <i>n</i>	mu ta ble <i>ad</i>	ta ma ble <i>ad</i>
elāim a ble <i>ad</i>	pāy a ble <i>ad</i>	sa la ble <i>ad</i>
cru' ci blē <i>n</i>	pla ea ble <i>ad</i>	ra ta ble <i>ad</i>
du ra ble <i>ad</i>	plēad a ble <i>ad</i>	plau si ble <i>ad</i>
pört a ble <i>ad</i>	pli a ble <i>ad</i>	au di ble <i>ad</i>
po ta ble <i>ad</i>	rī si ble <i>ad</i>	päss a ble <i>ad</i>
pre am ble <i>n</i>	siēz a ble <i>ad</i>	cön sta ble <i>n</i>
tēach a ble <i>ad</i>	so cia ble <i>ad</i>	pär ti ele <i>n</i>
au ri ele <i>n</i>	sua si ble <i>ad</i>	chärge a ble <i>ad</i>
fēa si ble <i>ad</i>	sūit a ble <i>ad</i>	gränt a ble <i>ad</i>

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Words nearly, but not exactly alike in pronunciation.

Air, the fluid.

are, plural of *am*.

ac cept, to take.

ex cept, to take out.

af fect, to impress.

ef fect, what is produced.

ac cede, to agree.

ex ceed, to surpass.

a cre, a piece of land.

a chor, a scald head.

ac cess, approach.

ex cess, superfluity.

al lu sion, hint, reference.

il lu sion deception.

e lu sion, evasion.

acts, deeds.

ax, a utensil for cutting

al ley, a narrow street.

al ly', a confederate.

as say, trial of metals.

es say, attempt, a writing.

af fu sion, a pouring on.

ef fu sion, a pouring out.

al low ed, admitted, granted

a loud, with a great voice.

ar rant, notorious.

er rand, a message.

er rant, wandering.

ad di tion, something added.

e di tion, publication.

bal lad, a song.

bal let, a dance.

bal lot, a ball for voting, or a vote.

croak, to make a noise.

crack, a cove or stream.

clothes, garments.

close, conclusion.

con sort, husband or wife.

con cert, harmony.

de scent, a falling, a slope.

dis sent, a dissenting.

de cease, death

dis ease, sickness.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

dost, 2d per. of *do*.
 dust, fine powder.
 e lic' it, to call forth
 il lic' it, unlawful
 earn, to deserve.
 urn, a vessel.
 im merge, to plunge
 e merge, to come forth.
 fat, fleshy.
 vat, a tub, or cistern.
 ges ture, motion.
 jes ter, one who jests.
 harsh, rough.
 hash, minced meat.
 i dle, not employed.
 i d ol, an image.
 im pos tor, a deceiver.
 im post ure, deception.
 naugh ty, bad.
 knot ty, full of knots
 in gen u ous, frank.
 in ge ni ous, skillful.

morse, the sea horse.
 moss, of a tree
 ne. extension in length.
 oin, part of an animal.
 loom, a frame for weaving
 loam, a soft loamy earth.
 med al, an ancient coin.
 med dle, to interpose.
 pint, half a quart.
 point, a sharp end.
 rad dish, a root.
 red dish, somewhat red.
 slake, [slak] to mix with water.
 slack, not loose.
 since, at a later time.
 sense, faculty of perceiving.
 ten or, course continued.
 ten ure, a holding.
 tal ents, ability.
 tal ons, claws.
 val ley, low land.
 val ue, worth.

Words of the same orthography, but differently pronounced.

Au gust, the month
 au gust', grand.
 bow, to bend.
 bow, for shooting arrows.
 bass, a tree, a fish.
 bass, lowest part in music.
 con jure, to entreat.
 con' jure, to use magic art.
 dove past tense of *dive*.
 dove, a pigeon.
 gal lant, brave, gay.
 gal lant', a gay fellow.
 gill, the fourth of a pint.
 gill, part of a fish.
 hin der, to stop.
 hind er, farther behind
 in' va lid, one not in health.
 in val' id, not firm or binding.
 low er, to be dark.
 low er, not so high.
 live, to be or dwell.

live, having life.
 mow, a pile of hay. —
 mow, to cut with a sythe.
 read, to utter printed words.
 read, [red] past tense of *read*.
 re' pent, creeping.
 re pent', to feel sorrow.
 rec' ol lect, to call to mind.
 re col lect', to collect again.
 re form', to amend.
 re' form, to make anew.
 staves, plu. of *staff*, a stick.
 staves, plu. of *stare*.
 slough, a place of mud.
 slough, [sluff] a cast skin.
 tar ry, like tar.
 tar ry, to delay.
 tears, waters of the eyes
 tears, [he] rends.
 wind, air in motion.
 wind, to turn or twist

Words pronounced alike, but different in orthography.

Ail, to be in trouble.
 ale, malt liquor.
 air, the atmosphere.
 heir, one who inherits.
 all, the whole.
 awl, an instrument.

al tar, a place for offerings.
 al ter, to change.
 ant, a little insect.
 aunt, a sister to a parent.
 ark, a vessel.
 arc, part of a circle.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

as cent, steepness.
 as sent, agreement.
 an ger, a tool.
 au gur, one who foretells.
 bail, surety.
 bale, a pack of goods.
 ball, a sphere.
 bawl, to cry aloud.
 base, low, vile.
 bass or base, in music.
 beer, a liquor.
 bier, to carry dead bodies.
 bin, a box.
 been, participlo of *be*.
 ber ry, a little fruit.
 bury, to inter.
 beat, to strike.
 beet, a root.
 blew, did blow.
 blue, a dark color.
 boar, a male swine.
 bore, to make a hole.
 bow, to bend the body.
 bough, a branch.
 bell, to ring.
 belle, a fine lady.
 beau, a gay gentleman.
 bow, to shoot with.
 bread, a kind of food.
 bred, educated.
 bur row, for rabbits.
 bor ough, an incorporated town.
 by, near at hand.
 buy, to purchase.
 bay, an inlet of water.
 bey, a Turkish governor.
 be, to exist.
 bee, an insect.
 beach, sea shore.
 beech, a tree.
 boll, a pod of plants.
 bowl, an earthen vessel.
 bole, a kind of clay.
 bolt, a fastening to a door.
 boalt or bolt, to sift.
 but, a conjunction.
 butt, two hogheads.
 brake, a weed.
 break, to part asunder.
 cain, a man's name.
 cane, a shrub or staff.
 call, to cry out, or name.
 caul, a net inclosing the bowels.

can non, a large gun.
 can on, a law of the church.
 ces sion, a grant.
 ses sion, the sitting of a court.
 can vas, coarse cloth.
 can vass, to examine.
 ceil, to make a ceiling.
 seal, to fasten a letter.
 seal ing, setting a seal.
 ceil ing, of a room.
 course, way, direction.
 coarse, not fine.
 cote, a sheep fold.
 coat, a garment.
 core, the heart.
 corps, a body of soldiers.
 cell, a hut.
 sell, to dispose of.
 cen tu ry, a hundred years.
 oen tau ry, a plant.
 chol er, wrath.
 col lar, for the neck.
 cord, a small rope.
 chord, a line.
 cion, a young sprout.
 sion, a mountain.
 cite, to summon.
 site, situation.
 sight, the sense of seeing.
 chrun i cal, of long continuance.
 chron i cle, a history.
 com ple ment, a full number.
 com pli ment, an act of polite-
 ness.
 cons in, a relation.
 coz en, to cheat.
 cur rant, a berry.
 cur rent, a stream.
 deer, a wild animal.
 dear, costly.
 cask, a vessel for liquids.
 casque, a helmet.
 ce dar, a kind of wood.
 co der, one who cedes.
 cede, to give up.
 seed, fruit, offspring.
 cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.
 sent, ordered away.
 scent, a smell.
 cel lar, the lowest room.
 sell er, one who sells.
 clime, a region.
 climb, to ascend.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

coun cil, an assembly.
 coun sel, advice.
 sym bol, a type.
 cym bal, a musical instrument.
 col or, hue.
 cul ler, one who selects.
 dam, to stop water.
 damns, to condemn.
 dew, falling vapors.
 due, owing.
 die, to expire.
 dye, to color.
 doe, a female deer.
 dough, bread not baked.
 fane, a weathercock.
 fain, gladly.
 feign, to dissemble.
 dire, horrid.
 dy er, one who colors.
 dun, to urge for money.
 dun, a brown color.
 done, performed.
 dram, a drink of spirit.
 drachm, a small weight.
 e lis ion, the act of cutting off.
 e lys ian, a place of joy.
 ere, before time.
 ear, the organ of hearing.
 you, second person.
 yew, a tree.
 ewe, a female sheep.
 fair, handsome.
 fare, customary duty.
 feat, an exploit.
 feet, plural of foot.
 freeze, to congeal.
 frieze, in a building.
 hie, to hasten.
 high, elevated, lofty.
 flea, an insect.
 flee, to run away.
 flour, of rye or wheat.
 flow er, a blossom.
 forth, abroad.
 fourtin, in number.
 foul, filthy.
 fowl, a bird.
 gilt, with gold.
 guilt, crime.
 grate, iron bars.
 great, large.
 grown, increased.
 groan, an expression of pain.

hail, to call, or frozen rain.
 hale, healthy.
 hart, a beast.
 heart, the seat of life.
 hare, an animal.
 hair, the fur of animals.
 here, in this place.
 hear, to hearken.
 hew, to cut.
 hue, color.
 him, objective of he.
 hymn, a sacred song.
 hire, wages.
 high er, more high.
 heel, the hinder part of the foot.
 heal, to cure.
 haul, to drag.
 hall, a large room.
 I, myself.
 eye, organ of sight.
 isle, an island.
 aisle, of a church.
 in, within.
 inn, a tavern.
 in dite, to compose.
 in dict, to prosecute.
 kill, to slay.
 kiln, for burning bricks.
 knap, a protuberance.
 nap, a short sleep.
 nap, on cloth.
 knave, a rogue.
 nave, of a wheel.
 knead, to work dough.
 need, necessity.
 kneel, to bend the knee.
 Neal, to heat.
 knew, did know.
 new, fresh, not old.
 know, to understand.
 no, not.
 knight, a title.
 night, darkness.
 knot, a tie.
 not, no, denying.
 lade, to fill, to dip.
 laid, placed.
 lain, did lie.
 lane, a narrow street.
 leek, a root.
 leak, to run out.
 less on, a reading.
 les sen, to diminish.

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

- li ar, one who tells lies.
 li er, one who lies in wait.
 lyre, a harp.
 led, did lead.
 lead, a heavy metal.
 lie, an untruth.
 lyer, water drained through ashes.
 lo, behold; look.
 low, humble.
 lac, a gum.
 lack, want.
 lea, an inclosed field.
 lee, opposite the wind.
 leaf, of a plant.
 lief, willingly.
 lone, solitary.
 loan, that is lent.
 lore, learning.
 low er, more low.
 lock, a catch to a door.
 loch, a lake.
 main, ocean, the chief
 mane, of a horse.
 made, finished.
 maid, an unmarried woman.
 male, the he kind.
 mail, armor, or the bag for
 letters.
 man ner, mode of action.
 man or, lands of a lord.
 meet, to come together.
 meat, flesh, food.
 mete, measure.
 mien, countenance.
 mean, low, humble.
 mewl, to cry.
 mule, a beast.
 mi ner, one who works in a mine.
 mi nor, less, or one under age.
 moan, to grieve.
 mown, cut down.
 moat, a ditch.
 mote, a speck.
 more, a greater portion.
 mow er, one who mows.
 mite, an insect.
 might, strength.
 met al, gold or silver, &c
 met tle, briskness.
 naught, bad.
 nought, none.
 nay, no.
 net, a woven snare.
 nett, or net, clear of charges.
 ought, any thing.
 ought, board.
 oar, a paddle.
 ore, of metal.
 one, a single thing.
 won, did win.
 ooze, to issue out.
 ouse, tanners' bark.
 oh, alas.
 owe, to be indebted.
 our, belonging to us.
 hour, sixty minutes.
 plum, a fruit.
 plumb, a lead and line.
 pale, without color.
 pail, a vessel.
 pain, distress.
 pane, a square of glass.
 pal' ate, part of the mouth.
 pal let, a painter's board, a bed.
 pleas, pleadings.
 please, to give pleasure.
 pole, a long stick.
 poll, the head.
 peel, to pare off the rind.
 peal, sounds.
 pair, a couple.
 pare, to cut off the rind.
 plain, even, or level.
 plane, to make smooth.
 pray, to implore.
 prey, a booty, plunder.
 prin' ci pal, chief.
 prin' ci ple, rule of action.
 proph et, a foreteller.
 prof it, advantage.
 peace, quietude.
 piece, a part.
 pan el, a square in a door.
 pan nel, a mean bed.
 raise, to lift.
 raze, to demolish.
 rain, water falling from clouds.
 reign, to rule.
 rap, to strike.
 wrap, to fold together.
 read, to peruse.
 reed, a plant.
 red, a color.
 read, did read.

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

wreak, to revenge.
rest, to take ease.
wrest, to take by force.
rice, a sort of grain.
rise, source, beginning.
rye, a sort of grain.
wry, crooked.
ring, to sound, a circle.
wring, to twist.
rite, ceremony.
right, just.
write, to make letters with a pen.
wright, a workman.
rode, did ride.
road, the highway.
rear, to raise.
rear, the hind part.
rig ger, one who rigs vessels.
rig or, severity.
root, a confused quarrel.
route, rout, a way or course.
rough, not smooth.
ruff, a neck cloth.
rote, repetition of words.
wrote, did write.
roe, a female deer.
row, a rank.
roar, to sound loudly.
row er, one who rows.
rab bet, to join.
rab bit, a quadruped
sail, the canvas of a ship.
sale, the act of selling.
sea, a large body of water.
see, to behold.
sa ver, one who saves.
sa vor, taste or odor.
seen, beheld.
scene, part of a play.
seine, a fish net.
sen ior, older.
seign ior, a Turkish king.
seam, where the edges jo n.
seem, to appear.
shear, to cut with shears.
sheer, clear, unmixed.
sent, ordered away.
scent, smell.
shore, sea coast.
shore, a prop.
so, in such a manner.
sow. to scatter seed.

sum, the whole
some, a part.
sun, the fountain of light.
son, a male child.
stare, to gaze.
stair, a step.
steel, hard metal.
steal, to take by theft.
suc cor, help.
suck er, a young twig.
sleight, dexterity.
slight, to despise.
sole, of the foot.
soul, the spirit.
slay, to kill.
sley, a weaver's reed.
sleigh, a carriage on runners.
sloe, a fruit.
slow, not swift.
stake, a post.
steak, a slice of meat.
stile, steps over a fence.
style, fashion, diction.
tacks, small nails.
tax, a rate, tribute.
throw, to cast away.
throe, pain of travail.
tear, to rend.
tare, a weed, allowance of weight.
tear, water from the eyes.
tier, a row.
team, of cattle.
teem, to produce.
tide, flux of the sea.
tied, fastened.
their, belonging to them.
there, in that place.
the, definite adjective.
thee, objective case of thou.
too, likewise.
two, twice one.
tow, to drag.
toe, extremity of the foot.
vail, a covering.
vale, a valley.
vial, a little bottle.
viol, a fiddle.
vein, for the blood
vane, to show which way the wind blows.
vice, sin.
vise, a screw.

bar, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve.

wait, to tarry.
weight, heaviness.
wear, to carry as clothes.
ware, merchandise.
wear, a dam.
waste, to spend.
waist, a part of the body.
way, road, course.

weigh, to find the weight.
week, seven days.
weak, not strong.
wood, timber.
would, past time of *will*.
weather, state of the air.
wether, a sheep.

What *ails* the child?

Ale is a wholesome liquor, made from malt.

The *awl* is a tool used by shoemakers, and harness makers.

All quadrupeds which walk and not leap, walk upon four legs.

The Prince of Wales is *heir* to the crown of Eng. we breathe *air*.

The moon *alters* its appearance every night.

The Jews burned sacrifices upon an *altar* of stone.

Cruel horsemen *beat* their horses
Some people make molasses from *beets*.

A fine *beau* wears fine clothes.

The *rainbow* is caused by the sun's shining upon the falling rain.

Beer is an excellent drink for the table.

A *bier*, is a hand-barrow on which dead bodies are carried.

The great *bell* in Moscow, weighs two hundred and twenty tons

The *belles* and the *beaux*, are fond of fine shows.

Black *berries* and raspberries grow on briars.

The farmer when he plants seeds, *buries* them in the ground.

Wheat is a *better* grain than rye.
One who lays a wager is a *bettor*.

The wind *blew*. The color of the sky is *blue*.

A father's or mother's sister is an *aunt*. The little *ants* make hillocks.

Carpenters bore holes with an *auger*. An *augur* foretells.

Boys love to play *ball*. Children *bawl* for trifles.

Bears live in the woods. An oak *bears* acorns.

We *bear* evils. Trees *bare* of leaves
Beech wood makes a good fire; the waves beat on the *beach*.

A wild *boar* is a savage beast.

Miners *bore* holes in rocks, and burst them with powder.

The *boll* of plants, is a seed vessel.
The turner makes *bolts*.

The planks of our national vessels are fastened with copper *bolts*.

Millers separate the bran from the flour by large sieves called *bolts*.

The britch of a gun is its *butt* or club end. A ram *butts* with his head, and we import *butts* of spirits.

Brakes are useless weeds. We *break* flax and hemp in dressing.

Weil bred people do not always eat wheat *bread*.

A *butt* contains two hogshheads; but a barrel, 30 or 32 gallons.

We judge of peoples' motives by their actions.

We cannot *buy* a seat in heaven with our money.

Clothiers smooth their clothes with *calenders*.

Almanack makers publish new *calendars* every year.

Sails are made of *canvas*. Inspectors *canvass* votes.

The courts of New-York hold their *sessions* in the City Hall.

Since the *cession* of Florida, the United States have been bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

We *call* the membrane that covers the bowels a *caul*.

Live fish are kept in the water, near our fish markets, in *caufs*.

Consumptive people are afflicted with bad *coughs*.

book, dove, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Brass *canons* are more costly than iron. Church laws are *canons*.

Farmers are *sellers* of apples and cider, which fill our *cellars*.

A *liar* is not believed.

The *lyre* is a musical instrument.

Gallileo *made* the telescope.

Virginia was a handsome *maid*.

The Missouri is the *main* branch of the Mississippi.

A horse's *mane* grows on his neck.

The *male* bird has a more beautiful plumage than the *female*.

The *mail* is opened at the post office.

Children should imitate the *manners* of polite people.

The farms of the English nobility are called *manors*.

A *mite* is an insect of little *might*.

Mead is a pleasant innocent drink.

Lying is a *mean* vice.

We *mean* to study grammar.

The Hudson and East rivers *meet* at the Battery.

Salt will preserve *meat*.

Miners work in mines.

Minors are not allowed to vote.

David *moaned* the loss of Absalom.

When grass is *mowed* and dried we call it hay.

Forts are surrounded by a *moat*.

Mote is an atom.

A brigade of soldiers is *more* than a regiment.

Mowers mow grass.

Brass is a compound *metal*.

A lively horse is a horse of *mettle*.

Fishes are caught in a *net*.

Clear profits are called *net* gain.

Boats are rowed with *oars*.

Ores are melted to separate the metal from the dross.

A bird *flew* over the house.

The smoke ascends in the *flue*.

One dollar is *one* hundred cents.

The worst gambler *won* the money.

Gums *ooze* through the pores of wood.

The tanner puts his hides into *osse*.

We carry water in *pails*.

Gardens are sometimes surrounded by a *pale* fence.

Sick people look *pale*.

Panes of glass are cut in oblong squares.

Pains are distressing.

Shoes are sold by *pairs*.

People *pare* apples to make pies.

Pears are not so common as apples.

A person who has lost his *palate* cannot speak plain.

The fine painter holds his *pallet* in his hand.

The child sleeps on a *pallet*.

The comma is the shortest *pause* in reading.

Bears seize their prey with their *paws*.

Good people love to live in *peace*.

Our largest *piece* of silver coin is a dollar.

The *peak* of Teneriffe is fifteen thousand feet high.

The Jews had a *pique* or ill will against the Samaritans.

On the fourth of July, the bells ring a loud *peal*.

The farmer *peels* the bark from trees for the tannery.

The British Parliament is composed of the King, the house of *Peers*, and the house of Commons.

Our vessels lie near the *piers* in our harbor.

The carpenter *planes* boards with his plane.

The essential principles of religion, are written in *plain* language.

Babylon stood upon an extended *plain*.

Polite people *please* their companions.

The courts of common *pleas* are held in the court house.

The builder uses the *plumb* and line, to set his walls perpendicular.

Plums grow on trees.

The cat *preys* upon mice.

We should *pray* for our enemies.

The student *pores* over his books.

The Niagara river *pours* down a precipice of a hundred and fifty feet.

är, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

We sweat through the *pores*.
The Hudson is the *principal* river
of New-York.

A man of good *principles* merits
our esteem.

There is no *profit* in profane swear-
ing.

The *prophet* Daniel was a prisoner
in Babylon.

Panel doors are more expensive
than batten doors.

He court *impanel* jurors to judge
causes in court.

God sends his *rain* on the just and
unjust.

Horses are guided by the *reins* of
the bridle.

He barber shaves with a *razor*.

Armors are *raisers* of grain.

He Laplander *wraps* himself in
furs in winter.

When we wish to enter a house, we
rap at the door.

Reeds grow in swamps.

We should *read* the Bible with seri-
ousness.

We should often think upon what
we have *read*.

A hyacinth is a large *red* flower.

He *wreaked* his malice upon the
christians.

Rome held up the dagger *reeking*
with the blood of Lucretia.

We *rest* on beds.

He English *wrested* Gibraltar from
the Spaniards.

Rice grows in warm climates.

He *rise* of the Missouri is in the
stony mountains.

Magicians are fond of gold *rings*.

He bell *rings* for church.

Washerwomen *wring* clothes.

Wriggers rig vessels.

Hannibal crossed the Alps in the
rigor of winter.

Baptism is a *rite* of the christian
church.

It is not *right* to pilfer.

Wheerights make carts and wag-
ons.

Wilmington road leads from Wash-
ington to Wheeling.

King David rode upon a mule.

Watt Tyler made a great *route* in
England.

The Israelites took their *route*
through the wilderness of Arabia.

Children often learn the alphabet
by *rote* before they know the let-
ters.

Oliver Goldsmith *wrote* several
good histories.

Paste is made of *rye* flour.

Children make *wry* faces when they
eat sour grapes.

A *roe* deer has no horns.

Corn is planted in *rows*.

Oarsmen *row* boats with oars.

The joiner *rabbets* boards.

Rabbits are lively animals.

The river Danube runs into the
Black sea.

Owls cannot *see* well when the sun
shines.

Seals are caught in the southern
seas.

Shoes are made of *seal's* skins.

We *seal* letters with wafers and
sealingwax.

Masons *ceile* with lime-mortar.

Churches have arched *ceilings*.

A plastered *ceiling* looks better than
a ceiling made of boards.

We have never *seen* a more daz-
zling object than the sun.

A thunder storm is a sublime *scene*.

Fishermen catch shad in *seines*.

The city of Paris stands on the river
Seine.

John Smith, *Senior*, is father to
John Smith, *Junior*.

The Grand *Seignor* of Turkey is an
absolute monarch.

The sun *seems* to rise and set.

Neat sewers make handsome *seams*.

Sheep shearers *shear* the sheep.

When the wolf *sees* the sheep well
guarded he *sheers* off.

Waves dash against the *shore*.

When ship-builders build vessels
they *shore* them up with props.

The writer *signs* his name.

Heavy clouds are *signs* of rain.

Mankind *slay* each other in cruel
wars.

A *sleigh* runs on snow and ice.

book, dōve, full, use, can; chaise, gem, thin, thou.

Children should never *sight* their parents.

Indians live in very *sight* buildings.

Some have a good *sight* at work.

A *sloe* is a black wild plum.

The sloth is *sloe* in moving.

The lark *soars* into the sky.

A boil is a *sore* swelling.

A *sower* sows his seeds.

We all have *some* knowledge.

The *sum* of four and five is nine.

The *sole* of a shoe is the bottom.

The sun is the *sole* cause of day.

Our *souls* are immortal.

Tents are fastened with *stakes*.

Beef-*steaks* are good food.

"A wise *sex* makes a glad father."

Without the *sex* all animals and vegetables would die.

The Jews were not permitted to have *stairs* to their altars.

Let owls *stare* at the moon.

Let not children *stare* at strangers.

Stiles are steps over fences.

Goldsmith wrote in a plain *style*.

Milton wrote in a sublime *style*.

Saul *threw* his javelin at David.

The Israelites went *through* the sea.

Tares grow among wheat.

Grocers subtract the *tare* from the gross weight.

Never *tear* your clothes.

The plumb-line hangs *straight* towards the center of the earth.

The *straits* of Gibraltar separate Spain from Morocco.

Succor a man in distress.

Suckers sprout from the root of an old stock.

Shoemakers drive *tacks* into the heels of old shoes.

People pay a heavy *tax*.

Lions have a long bushy *tail*.

The *tale* of Robinson Crusoe is a celebrated romance.

Ladies wear sashes round the waist.

Foolish children waste their time in idleness.

Time *waits* for no one.

Butter is sold by *weight*.

Earthen *wares* are baked in furnaces.

A Turk *wears* a turban instead of a hat.

A *weir* is a dam raised for catching fish.

Sickness makes the body *weak*.

Seven days constitute a *week*.

We *weigh* gold and silver by Troy weight.

The *weather* is colder in America than in the same latitudes in Europe.

Wether sheep make the best mutton.

Men have a great *toe* on each foot.

Horses *tow* the canal boats.

Tow is hatched from flax.

Good scholars love *their* books.

There are no tides in the Baltic sea.

Women wear *veils*.

The valley of the Mississippi is the largest *vale* in the United States.

The *vane* shows which way the wind blows.

Arteries convey the blood from the heart and *veins*.

A *vial* of laudanum.

A bass *viol* is a large fiddle, and a *violin* is a small one.

We shed *tears* of sorrow, when we lose our friends.

Ships often carry two *tiers* of guns.

A *team* of horses will travel faster than a team of oxen.

Farmers rejoice when their farms *teem* with fruits.

The *tide* is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon.

A black ribin tied on the left arm, is a badge of mourning.

Many things are possible which are not practicable. That is possible which can be performed by any means; that is practicable which can be performed by the means which are in our power.

Bank notes are redeemable in cash.

bär, fall, what, præy, marine, pin, bîrd, möve,

No. 148.—CXLVIII.

Words of irregular orthography.

written.	pronounced.	written.	pronounced.	written.	pronounced.
Any	en' ny	girl	gerl	should	shood
many	men ny	firm	ferm	debt	det
disme	deem	ghost	göst	phlegm	flem
ba teau	ba to'	corps	core	eroup	eroop
beau	bo	aache	ake	tömb	toom
beaux	boze	half	häf	wömb	woom
bu reau	bu' ro	calf	cäf	wolf	woolf
been	bin	calve	cäv	yacht	yot
bu ry	ber' ry	one	wun	dough	do
bu ri al	ber' i al	once	wunce	neigh	na
bus y	biz' zy	done	dun	sleigh	sla
isle	île	gone	gaun	weigh	wa
is land	i land	folks	fokes	gauge	gage
does	duz	ra tio	ra' sho	bough	bou
says	sez	ya lise	va' lees	slough	slou
said	sed	o cean	o' shun	doubt	dout
lieu	lu	could	cood	is sue	ish' ue
a dieu	a du'	would	wood	tis sue	tish' ue

written.	pronounced.	written.	pronounced.
bus i ness	biz' ness	flam beau	flam' bo
bus i ly	biz' i ly	right eous	rī chus
co lo nel	eur' nel	ear töuch	ear tooch
haut boy	ho' boy	in veigh-	in vāy
masque	mask	sur tout	sur toot'
sou, sous	soo	ron deau	ron do'
guit ar	git är'	wo men	wim' en
pur lieu	pur' lu	bis euit	bis' kit
sū gar	shoog ar	cir euit	sur' kit
vis eount	vi' eount	sal mon	sam' on
ap ro pos	a pro po	isth mus	ist' mus

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

written.	pronounced.	written.	pronounced.
neigh bor	na' bor	mort gage	mor' gage
piq uant	pik' ant	seign ior	sēen yor
piq' uan cy	pik' an cy	se rag lio	se ral' yo
ptis an	tiz' an	asth ma	ast' ma
phthis ie	tiz' ie	beau ty	bu' ty
sold ier	söl jer	beau te ous	bu' te ous
vict uals	vit' ls	bdel li um	del' y um
ea tarrh	ea tar'	ea noe	ea noo'
pty' a lism	tī' a lism	diā mond	dī' mond
bru nette	bru net'	plaid	plad
ga zette	ga zet'	schism	sizm
in debt ed	in det' ed	feoff ment	fe' ment†
lieu ten ant	lu ten' ant	hal cyon	hal' shun
qua drille	ka dril'	mis tle toe	mis'l to
pneu mat ie	nu mat' ie	en ten dre	on taun' d

In the following l is silent.

Balk	chalk	talk
calc	stalk	walk

The following end with the sound of f.

chough	rough	cough	[cauf]
elough	slough	trough	[trauf]
hough	e nough	laugh	[läf]

h after r is silent.

Rheūm	rhu' barb
rheūm at' ie	rhet' o rie
rheūm a tism	rhap so dy
rhyme	rhī noo' e ros

g is silent before n.

Deign ed ing	reign ed ing
feign ed ing	noign' ant

bär, fall, what, prey, marine, pin, bird, möve,

l before m is silent in the following.

Cälm	em bäl̄m	psäl̄m ist
be eäl̄m	äl̄ms	psäl̄m o dy
bäl̄m	psäl̄m	
bäl̄m y	quäl̄m	

In the following, geon are pronounced nearly jin, and cheon, chin.

Blud' geon	sur' geon	pun' cheon
dud' geon	dun' geon	trun' cheon
gud' geon	pig' eon	es eut' cheon
bur' geon	wid' geon	eur mud' geon
stur' geon	lun' cheon	

In the following, gion are pronounced nearly as jun ; geous and gious as jus.

Le' gion	eon ta' gious	gor' geous
re' gion	e gre' gious	sae ri le'' gious
con ta' gion	re li'' gious	ir re li'' gious
re li'' gion	pro di'' gious	

In the following, ou are pronounced as aw, and gh are mute.

Bought	ought	thought
brought	sought	wrought
fought	nought	

In the following, ue at the end of the primitive word are silent.

Plāgue	vōgue	rōgu ish
Vāgue	tōngue	har angue
lēague	mosque	ap' o logue
tēague	ob lique	eat' a logue
brōgue	o pāque	di' a logue
rōgue	rōgue rv	ee' logue

book, döve, full, use, can, chaise, gem, thin, thou.

No. 149.—CXLIX.

Regular verbs form the past tense, and participle of the past, by taking ed, and the participles of the present tense by taking ing; as called, calling, from call. The letter p stands for past tense; ppr. for participle of the present tense; and a for agent.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.
call	ed	ing	pray	ed	ing	ai low	ed	ing
turn	ed	ing	cloy	ed	ing	a void	ed	ing
burn	ed	ing	jest	ed	ing	em ploy	ed	ing
p'ow	ed	ing	a bound	ed	ing	pur loin	ed	ing
sow	ed	ing	ab scend	ed	ing	rep re sent	ed	ing
plant	ed	ing	al lay	ed	ing	an noy	ed	ing

Monosyllabic verbs ending in a single consonant before a single vowel, and other verbs ending in a single accented consonant before a single vowel, double the final consonant in the derivatives. Thus, abet, abetted, abetting, abettor.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
A bet	ted	ting	tor	wed	ded	ding		tre pan	ned	ning	ner
fret	ted	ting	ter	bar	red	ring		de fer	red	ring	
man	ned	ning		ex pel	led	ling	ler	ab hor	red	ring	rer
p'an	ned	ning	ner	re bul	led	ling	ler	in car	red	ring	

Verbs having a digraph, diphthong, or long vowel sound before the last consonant, do not double that consonant.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
Seal	ed	ing	er	claim	ed	ing	er	re coil	ed	ing	
heal	ed	ing	er	cool	ed	ing	er	ve neer	ed	ing	
oil	ed	ing	er	ap pear	ed	ing	er	a vail	ed	ing	
hail	ed	ing	er	re peat	ed	ing	er	re strain	ed	in	er

Verbs ending in two consonants do not double the last.

	p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.		p.	ppr.	a.
Gild	ed	ing	er	dress	ed	ing	er	re sist	ed	ing	er
long	ed	ing		paint	ed	ing	er	con vert	ed	ing	er
watch	ed	ing	er	coarın	ed	ing	er	dis turb	ed	ing	er

Verbs ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, the last consonant or syllable not being accented, ought not to double the last consonant in the derivatives.

	p.	ppr.		p.	ppr.		p.	p.	ppr.
Bi as	ed	ing	lev el	ed	ing	grav el	ed	ing	
bevel	ed	ing	coun sel	ed	ing	grov el	ed	ing	
can cel	ed	ing	ced gel	ed	ing	hans el	ed	ing	
car ol	ed	ing	driv el	ed	ing	jew el	ed	ing	
cav il	ed	ing	du el	ed	ing	kern el	ed	ing	
chan nel	ed	ing	e qual	ed	ing	la bel	ed	ing	

lev el	ed ing	ri val	ed ing	can vass	ed ing
li bel	ed ing	row el	ed ing	wag on	ed ing
mar shal	ed ing	shov el	ed ing	clos et	ed ing
mar vel	ed ing	shriv el	ed ing	riv et	ed ing
par cel	ed ing	sniv el	ed ing	lim it	ed ing
pen cil	ed ing	tas sel	ed ing	ap par el	ed ing
pis tol	ed ing	tram mel	ed ing	di shev il	ed ing
pom mel	ed ing	trav el	ed ing	ben e fit	ed ing
quar rel	ed ing	tun nel	ed ing	prof it	ed ing
rev el	ed ing	wor ship	ed ing	buf fet	ed ing

The name of the agent, when the verb admits of it, is formed in like manner, without doubling the last consonant, as caviler, worshiper, duelist, libeler, traveler. So also adjectives are formed from these verbs without doubling the last consonant, as libelous, marvelous.

When verbs end in e after c and t, the final e in the past tense and participle of the perfect tense, unites with d and forms an additional syllable, but it is dropped before ing. Thus abate, abated, abating.

Ab di cato	d ing	de grade	d ing	cer rode	d ing
ded i cate	d ing	suf fo cate	d ing	de lude	d ing
med i tate	d ing	ed u cate	d ing	in trude	d ing
im pre cate	d ing	in vade	d ing	ex plode	d ing
vin di cate	d ing	con cede	d ing	de ride	d ing

In verbs ending in e after any other consonant than d and t, the past tense is formed by the addition of d, and this letter with the final e may form a distinct syllable; but usually the e is dropped and d is blended with the last syllable of the verb. Thus abased is pronounced abasd. Before ing, e is dropped.

A base	d ing	pro nounce	d ing	crit i cise	d ing
a bridge	d ing	man age	d ing	em bez zle	d ing
con fine	d ing	re joice	d ing	dis o blige	d ing
coin pose	d ing	cat e chise	d ing	dis fig ure	d ing
re fuse	d ing	com pro mise	d ing	un der val ue	d ing

Note. Although ed in the past tense and participle is thus blended with the last syllable of the verb, yet when a noun is formed by adding -ness to such participles, the ed becomes a distinct syllable. Thus blessed may be pronounced in one syllable; but blessedness must be in three.

Verbs ending in ay, oy, ow, ew, and ey, have regular derivatives in ed and ing.

Ar ray	ed ing	al loy	ed ing	re new	ed ing
al lay	ed ing	em ploy	ed ing	con vey	ed ing
pray	ed ing	de stroy	ed ing	fol low	ed ing
stray	ed ing	an noy	ed ing	be stow	ed ing
de lay	ed ing	en dow	ed ing	con voy	ed ing

A few monosyllables, as pay, say, and lay, change y into i, as paid, said, laid.

Verbs ending in y, change y into i in the past tense and participle of the perfect, but retain it in the participle of the present tense.

Cry	cried	cry ing	dry	dried	dry ing
de fy	de fied	de fy ing	car ry	car ried	car ry ing
ed i fy	ed i fied	ed i fy ing	mar ry	mar ried	mar ry ing

Verbs ending in y change this letter to i in the second and third persons, as in the name of the agent. Thus:

Solemn Style.			Familiar Style.			agent.
I cry	thou criest	he crieth	he cries			crier
I try	thou triest	he trieth	he tries			trier
Past tense.						
I cried	thou criedst	he	we	ye	they	cried
I tried	thou triedst	he	we	ye	they	tried

Verbs in ie are thus formed.

						ppr.
I die	thou diest	he	dieth	or	dies	dying
I lie	thou liest	he	lieth	or	lies	lying
I tie	thou tiest	he	tieth	or	ties	tying
I hie	thou hiest	he	hieth	or	hies	hying
I vie	thou viest	he	vieth	or	vies	vying

The past tense, and participle of the perfect, are regular.

died lied tied hied vied

Formation of the plural number of nouns.

The regular plural of nouns is formed by the addition of s to the singular, which letter unites with most consonants in the same syllable, but sounds like-z after all the consonants except f, p, q, t, k, or c with the sound of k.

sing.	plu.	sing.	plu.	sing.	plu.
slab	slabs	roll	rolls	strait	straits
lad	lads	ham	hams	post	posts
chief	chiefs	chain	chains	port	ports
bag	bags	crop	crops	sight	sights
back	backs	tear	tears	sign	signs

When the noun ends in e, if s will coalesce with the preceding consonant, it forms no distinct syllable.

bride	brides	knave	knaves	bone	bones
blade	blades	date	dates	cake	cakes
smile	smiles	note	notes	flame	flames

If s will not coalesce with the preceding consonant, it unites with e, and forms an additional syllable.

grace	graces	maze	mazes	pledge	pledges
spice	spices	fleece	fleeces	stage	stages

When nouns end in ch, sh, ss and x, the plural is formed by the addition of es.

church	churches	bush	bushes	dress	dresses
peach	peaches	glass	glasses	fox	foxes

Nouns ending in y after a consonant, form the plural by the changing of y into i, and the addition of es; the termination ies being pronounced ize in monosyllables, and iz in most other words.

Fly	flies	du ty	du ties	fu ry	fu ries
cry	cries	glo ry	glo ries	ber ry	ber ries
sky	skies	ru by	ru bies	mer cy	mer cies
cit y	cit ies	la dy	la dies	va can cy	va can cies

Nouns ending in ay, ey, oy, ow, ew, take s only to form the plural.

Day	days	val ley	val leys	boy	boys
vay	ways	mon ey	mon eys	bow	bows
ay	bays	at tor ney	at tor neys	vow	vows
le lay	de lays	sur vey	sur veys	clew	clews

Nouns ending in a vowel take s or es.

Sea	seas	hoe	hoes	wo or woe	woes	pie	pies
-----	------	-----	------	-----------	------	-----	------

When the singular ends in f, the plural is usually formed by changing f into v, with es.

life	lives	loaf	loaves	calf	calves
wife	wives	leaf	leaves	half	halves
knife	knives	shelf	shelves	sheaf	sheaves
keef	beeves	wharf	wharves	thief	thieves

Adjectives formed from nouns by the addition of y.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
Bulk	y	silk	y	pith	y	rain	y
flesh	y	milk	y	meal	y	hill	y

Some nouns when they take y, lose a final.

Flake	flaky	scale	scaly	stone	stony
plume.	plummy	smoke	smoky	bone	bony

Adjectives formed from nouns by ly.

n	a	n	a	n	a	n	a
Friend	ly	love	ly	man	ly	earth	ly
home	ly	time	ly	cost	ly	lord	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives in y, by changing y into i and taking ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n	a	n
Hap py	i ness	la zy	i ness	drow y	i ness	sha dy	i ness
loft y	i ness	emp ty	i ness	diz zy	i ness	chil ly	i ness

Adverbs formed from adjectives in y, by a change of y into i, and the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
Craft y	i ly	luck y	i ly	loft y	i ly	gloom	i ly

Adverbs formed from adjectives by the addition of ly.

a	ad	a	ad	a	ad
Fer vent	ly	bril liant	ly	em i nent	ly
pa tient	ly	op u lent	ly	per ma nent	ly

Nouns formed from adjectives by ness.

a	n	a	n	a	n
Au da cious	ness	of fi cious	ness	ra pa cious	ness
ca pa cious	ness	li cen tious	ness	in ge ni ous	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by less, adverbs by ly, and nouns by ness

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
Bound	less	ly	ness	blame	less	ly	ness
fear	less	ly	ness	need	less	ly	ness
honest	less	ly	ness	faith	less	ly	ness

Adjectives formed from nouns by ful, from which adverbs are formed by ly and nouns by ness.

n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n	n	a	ad	n
Art	ful	ly	ness	pain	ful	ly	ness	skill	ful	ly	ness
care	ful	ly	ness	grace	ful	ly	ness	peace	ful	ly	ness

The termination ist added to words denotes an agent.

Art ist. for mal ist loy al ist or gan ist du el ist hu mor ist

In some words, y is changed into i.

Zo ol o gy zo ol o gist or ni thol o gy or ni thol o gist

The prefix ante denotes before.

Date	ante-date	chamber	ante-chamber	diluvian	ante-diluvian
past	ante-past	penult	ante-penult	nuptial	ante-nuptial

The prefix anti usually denotes opposition, or against.

Christ anti-christ christian anti-christian febrile anti-febrile

Be, a prefix, denotes nearness or intensity.

Daub	be-daub	dew	be-dew	friend	be-friend	labor	be-labor
siege	be-siege	moan	be-moan	speak	be-speak	sprinkle	be-sprinkle

The prefix con, or co, denotes with or against; con is changed into l before l.

Co-equal	co exist	co-habit	con-form
co-eval	co-extend	con-firm	con-join

The prefix counter denotes against or opposition.

Balance	counter-balance	act	counter-act	evidence	counter-evidence
plead	counter-plead	work	counterwork	part	counter-part

The prefix de denotes from or down.

Base	de-base	bar	de-bar	compose	de-compose	cry	de-cry
form	de-form	fame	de-fame	face	de-face	garnish	de-garnish

Dis denotes separation, departure, and hence gives to words a negative sense.

Able	dis-able	agree	dis-agree	allow	dis-allow	belief	dis-belief
cred	dis-credit	esteem	dis-esteem	grace	dis-grace	honor	dis-honor

Fore denotes before in time, sometimes in place.

Bode	fore-bode	father	fore-father	know	fore-know	noon	fore-noon
tell	fore-tell	taste	fore-taste	warn	fore-warn	run	fore-run

In, which is sometimes changed into il, im, and ir, denotes on, upon, or against; hence it often gives to a word a negative sense; sometimes it only gives more strength to the sense of a word; as bank imbank, brown imbrown, bitter imbitter.

In the following, it gives a negative sense.

Maternal	im-maternal	moderate	im-moderate	mutable	im-mutable
----------	-------------	----------	-------------	---------	------------

Pure	im-pure	active	in-active	applicable	in-applicable
articulate	in-articulate	attention	in-attention	cautious	in-cautious
defensible	in-defensible	discreet	in-discreet	distinct	in-distinct
religious	ir-religious	reverent	ir-reverent	revocable	ir-revocable

Non is used as a prefix, giving to words a negative sense.

Appearance	non-appearance	compliance	non-compliance
conformist	non-conformist	resident	non-resident

Out as a prefix, denotes beyond, abroad, or at a distance.

Leap	out-leap	live	out-live	venom	out-venom	weigh	out-weight
------	----------	------	----------	-------	-----------	-------	------------

Over, as a prefix, denotes above, beyond, excess, too much.

Balance	over-balance	bold	over-bold	burden	over-burden
charge	over-charge	drive	over-drive	feed	over-feed
flow	over-flow	load	over-load	pay	over-pay

Trans, a prefix, signifies beyond, across or over.

Plant	trans-plant	Atlantic	trans-atlantic
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Pre, as a prefix, denotes before, in time or rank.

Caution	pre-caution	determine	pre-determine	eminent	pre-eminent
mature	pre-mature	occupy	pre-occupy	suppose	pre-suppose
conceive	pre-conceive	concert	pre-concert	exist	pre-exist

Re, a prefix, denotes again or repetition.

Assert	re-assert	assure	re-assure	bound	re-bound
dissolve	re-dissolve	embark	re-embark	enter	re-enter
assume	re-assume	capture	re-capture	collect	re-collect
commence	re-commence	conquer	re-conquer	examine	re-examine
export	re-export	pay	re-pay	people	re-people

Un, a prefix, denotes not, and gives to words a negative sense.

Abashed	un-abashed	abated	un-abated	abolished	un-abolished
acceptable	un-acceptable	adjusted	un-adjusted	attainable	un-attainable
biased	un-biased	conscious	un-conscious	equaled	un-equaled
graceful	un-graceful	lawful	un-lawful	supported	un-supported

Super, supra, and sur, denote above, beyond or excess.

Abound	super-abound	eminent	super-eminent
mundane	supra-mundane	charge	sur-charge

He seldom lives frugally, who lives by chance.

Without frugality, none can be rich; and with it, few would be poor.

The most necessary part of learning is, to unlearn our errors.

Small parties make up in diligence what they want in numbers.

Some talk of subjects which they do not understand; others praise virtue, who do not practice it.

The path of duty, is always the path of safety.

Be very cautious in believing ill of your neighbor; but more cautious in

OF NUMBERS.

Figures.	Letters.	Names.	Numeral Adjectives.
1	I	one I	first
2	II	two II	second
3	III	three III	third
4	IV	four IIII	fourth
5	V	five IIIII	fifth
6	VI	six IIIIII	sixth
7	VII	seven IIIIIII	seventh
8	VIII	eight IIIIIIII	eighth
9	IX	nine IIIIIIIII	ninth
10	X	ten IIIIIIIIII	tenth
11	XI	eleven	eleventh
12	XII	twelve	twelfth
13	XIII	thirteen	thirteenth
14	XIV	fourteen	fourteenth
15	XV	fifteen	fifteenth
16	XVI	sixteen	sixteenth
17	XVII	seventeen	seventeenth
18	XVIII	eighteen	eighteenth
19	XIX	nineteen	nineteenth
20	XX	twenty	twentieth
30	XXX	thirty	thirtieth
40	XL	forty	fortieth
50	L	fifty	fiftieth
60	LX	sixty	sixtieth
70	LXX	seventy	seventieth
80	LXXX	eighty	eightieth
90	XC	ninety	ninetieth
100	C	one hundred	one hundredth
200	CC	two hundred	two hundredth
300	CCC	three hundred	three hundredth
400	CCCC	four hundred	four hundredth
500	D	five hundred	five hundredth
600	DC	six hundred	six hundredth
700	DCC	seven hundred	seven hundredth
800	DCCC	eight hundred	eight hundredth
900	DCCCC	nine hundred	nine hundredth
1000	M	one thousand, &c.	one thousandth
1829	MDCCCXXIX	one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine	
$\frac{1}{2}$	one half.	$\frac{1}{6}$ one sixth.	$\frac{1}{10}$ one tenth.
1, 1		1, 11111	1, 111111111
$\frac{1}{3}$	one third.	$\frac{1}{7}$ one seventh.	$\frac{2}{5}$ two fifths.
1, 11		1, 111111	11, 111
$\frac{1}{4}$	one fourth.	$\frac{1}{8}$ one eighth.	$\frac{4}{5}$ four fifths
1, 111		1, 1111111	1111, 1
$\frac{1}{5}$	one fifth.	$\frac{1}{9}$ one ninth.	$\frac{9}{10}$ nine tenths.
1, 1111		1, 11111111	111111111, 1

Words and phrases from foreign languages, frequently occurring in English books; rendered into English.

L. stands for Latin, F. for French; S. for Spanish.

- Ad captandum vulgus, L. to captivate the populace.
 Ad finem, L. to the end.
 Ad hominem, L. to the man.
 Ad infinitum, L. to endless extent.
 Ad libitum, L. at pleasure.
 Ad referendum, L. for further consideration.
 Ad valorem, L. according to the value.
 Alma mater, L. a cherishing mother.
 A mensa et toro, L. from bed and board.
 Anglice, L. in English or the English manner.
 Avalanche, F. a snow slip, a vast body of snow that slides down a mountain's side.
 Auto da fe, S. act of faith, a sentence of the inquisition, for the punishment of heresy.
 Beau monde, F. the gay world.
 Bona fide, L. in good faith.
 Bon mot, F. a lively phrase.
 Cap a pie, F. from head to foot.
 Caput mortuum, L. dead matter.
 Carte blanche, F. blank paper, permission without restraint.
 Chief d'œuvre, F. a master piece.
 Comme il faut, F. as it should be.
 Compos mentis, L. of sound mind.
 Coup de main, F. a dextrous enterprise.
 Dernier resort, F. the last resort.
 Dieu et mon droit, F. God and my right.
 Ennui, F. lassitude.
 E pluribus unum, L. one of many, union, confederation; *the motto of the United States.*
 Ex, L. out, as ex-minister, a minister out of office.
 Excelsior, L. more elevated; *motto of the State of New-York.*
 Ex officio, L. by virtue of office.
 Ex parte, L. on one side only.
 Ex post facto, L. after the fact, or commission of a crime.
 Fac simile, L. a close imitation.
 Fille de chambre, F. a chamber maid.
 Fortiter in re, L. with firmness in acting.
 Gens d'armes, F. guards.
 Habeas corpus, L. that you have the body, a writ for delivering a person from prison.
 Hic jacet, L. here lies.
 Hicai soit que mal y pense, F. evil be to him that evil thinks.
 Hotel dieu, F. a hospital.
 Im promptu, L. without previous study, an extemporaneous composition.
 In statu quo, L. in the former state.
 In toto, L. in the whole.
 Ipse dixit, L. he said.
 Ipso facto, L. in fact.
 Jet d'eau, F. a water spout.
 Jeu d'esprit, F. a play of wit.
 Lex talionis, L. the law of retaliation, as an eye for an eye.
 Literatim, L. letter for letter.
 Locum tenens, L. a substitute.
 Magna charta, L. the great charter.
 Memento mori, L. be mindful of death.
 Minimum, L. the smallest.
 Mirabile dictu, L. wonderful to tell.
 Multum in parvo, L. much in a small compass.
 Nem con, *or* nem dis, L. unanimously.
 Ne plus ultra, L. the utmost extent.
 Nolens volens, L. whether he will or not.
 Non compos mentis, L. not of a sound mind.
 Par nobile fratrum, L. a noble pair of brothers.
 Pater patriæ, L. the father of his country.
 Per annum, L. by the year.
 Per diem, L. by the day.
 Per cent, L. by the hundred.
 Prima facie, L. at the first view.
 Primum mobile, L. first cause of motion.
 Pro hono publico, L. for the public good.
 Pro et con, L. for and against.

- Promenade, F. a walk or place for walking.
 Pro tempore, L. for the time.
 Pro re nata, L. as the occasion requires.
 Pugnis et calcibus, L. with fists and feet.
 Quantum, L. how much.
 Quantum sufficit, L. a sufficient quantity.
 Qui transtulit sustinet, L. he who has borne them, sustains them.
 Quid nunc, L. a news monger.
 Re infecta, L. the thing not done.
 Sanctum Sanctorum, L. the Holy of Holies.
 Sang froid, F. in cold blood, indifference.
 Sans souci, F. free and easy.
 Secundum artem, L. according to art.
 Sic transit gloria mundi, L. thus passes away the glory of the world.
 Sine die, L. without a day specified.
 Sine qua non, L. that without which a thing cannot be done or take place.
 Soi disant, F. self-styled.
 Suaviter in modo, L. agreeable in manner.
 Sub judice, L. under consideration.
 Summum bonum, L. the chief good.
 Sub rosa, L. under the rose, privately.
 Toties quoties, L. as often as.
 Toto cœlo, L. wholly, as far as possible.
 Utile dulci, L. the useful with the agreeable.
 Vade mecum, L. a convenient companion.
 Veni, vidi, vici, L. I came, I saw, conquered.
 Versus, L. against.
 Via, L. by the way of.
 Vice versa, L. the terms being exchanged.
 Viva voce, L. with the voice.

Abbreviations explained.

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|--|---|---|
| A. A. S. Fellow of the American Academy. | Cwt. Hundred weight. | Eng. England, English. |
| A. B. Bachelor of Arts. | Chron. Chronicles. | Eph. Ephesians. |
| Abp. Archbishop. | Cor. Corinthians. | Esa. Esaias. |
| Acct. Account. | Conn. or Ct. Connecticut. | Ep. Epistle. |
| A. D. Anno Domini, the year of our Lord. | C. S. Keeper of the Seal. | Esq. Esquire. |
| Al. Alabama. | C. P. S. Keeper of the Privy Seal. | Etc. and so forth, et cœtera. |
| A. M. Master of Arts; before noon; in the year of the world. | C. A. S. Fellow of the Connecticut Academy. | Ex. Exodus, Example. |
| Apr. April. | Cl. Clerk, Clergyman. | Exr. Executor. |
| Atty. Attorney. | Cons. Constable. | Feb. February. |
| Aug. August. | Cts. Cents. | Fr. France, French, Frances. |
| Bart. Baronet. | D. D. Doctor of Divinity. | F. R. S. Fellow of the Royal Society [Eng.] |
| B. D. Bachelor of Divinity. | Dea. Deacon. | Gal. Galatians. |
| B. V. Blessed Virgin. | Dec. December. | Gen. General. |
| Bbl. Barrel. | Del. Delaware. | Gen. Gentleman. |
| C. Centum, a hundred. | Dept. Deputy. | Geo. George, Georgia. |
| Cant. Canticles. | Deut. Deuteronomy. | Gov. Governor. |
| Capt. Captain. | Do. Ditto. the same. | G. R. George the King [of England.] |
| Chap. Chapter. | Dr. Doctor, or Debtor. | H. S. S. Fellow of the Historical Society. |
| Col. Colonel. | E. East. | Heb. Hebrews. |
| Co. Company. | Ecc. Ecclesiasticus. | Hon. Honorable. |
| Com. Commissioner, Commodore. | Ed. Edition, Editor. | Hund. Hundred. |
| Cr. Credit. | E. G. for example. | H. B. M. His Britannic Majesty [Eng.] |

H. C. M. His most Christian or Catholic King [of France and Spain.]	Mat. Matthew.	q. d. as if he should say.
Hhd. Hogshead.	M. D. Doctor of Physic.	q. l. as much as you please.
Ibid. in the same place.	Md. Maryland.	q. s. a sufficient quantity.
i. e. that is [id est]	Me. Maine.	Regr. Register.
id. the same.	Mr. Master, Sir.	Rep. Representative.
Ind. Indiana.	Messrs. Gentlemen, Sirs	Rev. Reverend, Revelation.
Inst. Instant.	MS. Manuscript.	Rt. Right Honorable.
L. Isaiah.	MSS. Manuscripts.	R. I. Rhode Island.
Jan. January	Mrs. Mistress.	S. South, Shilling.
Ja. James.	N. North.	S. C. South Carolina.
Jac. Jacob.	N. B. take notice.	St. Saint.
Josh. Joshua.	N. C. North Carolina.	Sect. Section.
Jun. Junior.	N. H. New Hampshire.	Sen. Senator, Senior.
K. King.	N. J. New Jersey.	Sept. September.
Km. Kingdom.	No. Number.	Servt. Servant.
Kt. Knight.	Nov. November.	Serj. Sergeant.
K. C. B. Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.	N. S. New Style.	S. T. P. Professor of Theology.
K. G. C. Knight of the Grand Cross.	N. W. T. North Western Territory.	S. T. D. Doctor of Divinity.
K. G. Knight of the Garter.	N. Y. New-York	ss. to wit, namely.
L. C. Lower Canada.	Obj. Objection.	Tenn. Tennessee.
L. or Ld. Lord or Lady.	Obt. Obedient.	Theo. Theophilus.
Lev. Leviticus.	Oct. October.	Thess. Thessalonians.
Lieut. Lieutenant.	O. S. Old Style.	Tho. Thomas.
Lond. London.	Parl. Parliament.	U. C. Upper Canada.
Lon. Longitude.	Pa. Penn. Pennsylvania.	Ult. the last, or the last month.
Ldp. Lordship.	per, by, as per yard, by the yard.	U. S. A. United States of America.
Lat. Latitude.	Per Cent. by the hundred.	V. Vide, See.
Lou. Louisiana.	Pet. Peter.	Va. Virginia.
LL. D. Doctor of Laws.	Phil. Philip, Philipians.	viz. to wit, namely.
lbs. Pounds.	Philom. a lover of learning.	Vt. Vermont.
L. S. Place of the Seal.	P. M. Post Master, Afternoon.	Wt. Wright.
M. Marquis.	P. O. Post Office.	Wm. William.
Maj. Major.	P. S. Postscript.	Wp. Worship
Mass. Massachusetts.	Ps. Psalm.	Yd. Yard.
Math. Mathematics.	Pres. President.	& And.
M. B. Bachelor of Physic or Medicine.	Prof. Professor.	&c. And so forth.
	Q. Question, Queen.	

Punctuation.

Punctuation is the division of a composition into sentences or parts of a sentence by points, to mark the pauses to be observed in reading, and show the connection of the several parts or clauses.

The comma (,) indicates a pause of the length of a monosyllable, or the time of pronouncing *one*. The semicolon (;) indicates a pause of two monosyllables; a colon (:) of three; a period (.) four. The period is placed at the close of a sentence.

The interrogation point (?) denotes that a question is asked, as *what do you see?*

An exclamation point (!) denotes wonder, astonishment, or other emotion, expressed by the foregoing words.

A parenthesis () includes words not necessary in the sentence, and which are to be uttered in a lower tone of voice.

Brackets or hooks [] are sometimes used for nearly the same purpose as the parenthesis, or to include some explanation.

A dash (—) denotes a sudden stop, or a change of subject, and requires a pause, but of no definite length.

A hyphen (-) connects the parts of a compound word, as sea-water ; and it is placed at the end of a line when a word is divided.

A caret (^) shows the omission of a word or letter, thus, *give me book.*^{the}

An apostrophe (') denotes the omission of a letter or letters, thus, lo:^A'd, tho't.

A quotation is indicated by these points " " placed at the beginning and end of the passage.

The index [] points to a passage which is to be particularly noticed.

The paragraph ¶ denotes the beginning of a new subject.

The star or asterisk *, the dagger †, and other marks ‡, §, ||, and sometimes letters and figures, are used to refer the reader to notes in the margin.

The diæresis (¨) denotes that the vowel under it is not connected with the preceding vowel.

Capital Letters.

A capital letter should be used at the beginning of a book, chapter, section, sentence and note. It should begin all proper names of persons, cities, towns, villages, seas, rivers, mountains, lakes, ships, &c. It should begin every line of poetry, a quotation, and often an important word.

The name or appellation of God, Jehovah, Christ, Messiah, &c. should begin with a capital.

The pronoun I and interjection O are always in capitals.

Hear, ye children, the instruction of a father, and attend to know understanding.

For I give to you good doctrine, forsake ye not my law.

For I was my father's son, tender and only beloved in the sight of my mother.

He taught me also and said to me, Let thy heart retain my words; keep my commandments and live.

Get wisdom, get understanding; forget it not; neither decline from the words of my mouth.

Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee; love her and she shall keep thee.

Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom, and with all thy getting, get understanding.

Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh, when thou shalt say, I have no pleasure in them.

While the sun or the light, or the moon or the stars be not darkened, nor the clouds return after the rain.

In the day when the keepers of the house tremble, and the strong men shall bow themselves, and the grinders cease, because they are few, and those that look out of the windows be darkened.

And the doors shall be shut in the streets, when the sound of the grinding is low, and he shall rise up at the voice of the bird, and all the daughters of music shall be brought low.

Also when they shall be afraid of that which is high, and fears shall be in the way, and the almond tree shall flourish, and the grass-hopper shall be a burden, and desire shall fail; because man goeth to his long home, and the mourners go about the streets.

Or ever the silver cord be loosed, or the golden bowl broken, or the pitcher at the fountain, or the wheel broken at the cistern.

Then shall the dust return to the earth, as it was, and the spirit shall return to God who gave it.

Vanity of vanities, saith the preacher; all is vanity.

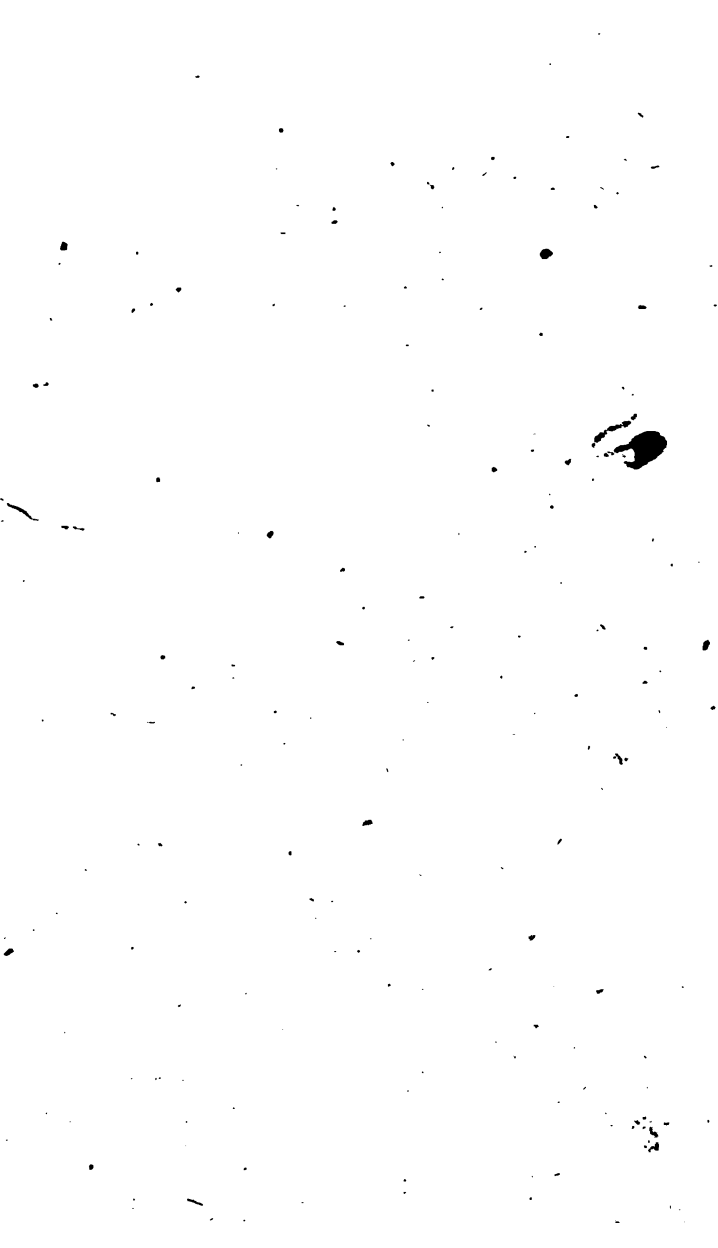
Let us hear the conclusion of the whole matter: Fear God and keep his commandments, for this is the whole duty of man.

For God shall bring every work into judgment, with every secret thing, whether it be good, or whether it be evil

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